

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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**AYOUB QUESTIONS
NASSER'S ISLAM:
"OUT OF DATE..."**

—PAGE 8

COMMENT

LEAN OR FAT?

The reports from our correspondents in Tel Aviv and Cairo reveal that both in Israel and in Egypt the expectations set on the new Kennedy régime are forcefully qualified by a marked uncertainty about its intentions in the Middle East. This is understandable. For the most significant aspect of all the policy declarations that came from the Kennedy camp was that they combined the long-range solution with the immediate need. In his most comprehensive declaration of the campaign (*it is reprinted on pages 17 and 18*), Mr. Kennedy showed clearly that he intended to break with Republican practice on one all-important count.

It had been the policy of the Eisenhower era to let the sleeping dogs go on sleeping in the Middle East and to do nothing to disturb them. Only when there was trouble brewing, or an unmistakably threatening situation, did the United States intervene. But any initiative leading towards a long-range solution was ruled out.

It is clear now from Mr. Kennedy's statement, and from his temperament, that he will not be content with this leadership from the rear, this waiting for a crisis to happen before contemplating action to meet it. He is much more concerned to take the initiative and he may well do so before either Israel or the Arab countries have adjusted themselves to the prospect.

* * *

In this context it might be advisable to recall the former Israel Ambassador's warning when he said farewell to the United States after his decade of service there. It would be wrong, Eban explained, and also politically foolish, to expect the United States with its world-wide preoccupations to follow a pro-Israeli policy, or, for that matter, a pro-Arab policy. A great power like the United States must pursue what are her own fundamental interests. It is the sheerest self-delusion to expect anything else.

The reason now for Israel's strength, and for such undertakings as Senator Kennedy has made, is that on the major issues in the Middle East, American and Israeli interests do not clash. The United States is concerned that there should be a settlement, that there should be neither cold, tepid nor hot wars in the region, that the standard of living should be raised, that hunger should make way for education and the development of backward regions. One can go further. As Mr. Kennedy has said, free passage through the Suez Canal is of great concern to the Americans, and so is the achievement of a solution for the homeless Arab refugees from Palestine.

When one formulates the issues in this way, the odd conclusion stares one in the face that surely these must

also be the principal Arab interests. They may dispute the formulation, but the issues concern them as closely as they do the Israelis. Here, then, lies the President's real strength when he gets down to translating electioneering into national policy. To bring about a settlement in the Middle East, the President need not be a partisan; he need be neither pro-Israeli nor pro-Arab—and that will strengthen Mr. Kennedy's hand enormously when he comes to deal with the Middle East situation.

* * *

It will also greatly strengthen Israel's position so long as the policy makers in Cairo adopt the attitude described by our Cairo correspondent: to treat any proposal for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute as a hostile declaration directed at the Arab world. But, basically, Mr. Kennedy's greatest asset will be the fact that the Middle East will desperately need good offices in the next four years of his presidency; it will be largely his decision whether these will be lean years or fat years for the Arabs and the Israelis.

Mr. Kennedy has been focusing attention not just on 1961, but on the nineteen-sixties, and the peoples and governments of the Middle East had better begin to think likewise. For these are going to be the years of the great change for Arabs and Israelis alike. New generations with different problems and changing memories will be taking over. The hates and fears, and the complexes and inhibitions of the fifties will have to give way—but to what?

We have had in recent weeks some significant pointers to this changing Middle Eastern world. We have had the startling figures of the September census in the United Arab Republic. Its population of over 30 millions compared with two million Israelis. In five years' time, at the end of Kennedy's first term, there will be thirty million Egyptians and five million Syrians as neighbours for one million Israelis. There will be a hundred thousand students at U.A.R. universities as against 10,000 in Israel's. This is one challenge of the sixties which Israel cannot ignore.

* * *

But numbers are not everything; they can be a liability as much as an asset. During these five years President Nasser will have to provide schools, teachers, homes and work for many more than these extra five million. Israel has still to make up massive leeway for past neglect. In this problem which looms much greater in Cairo than in Jerusalem, but neither can afford to ignore the implications.

The problem facing us all in the Middle East during the next five years will be very different from the stagnant disputes of the past decade. Mr. Kennedy has evidently recognised it. What about the others—in Cairo, Jerusalem, and also in Paris and London?

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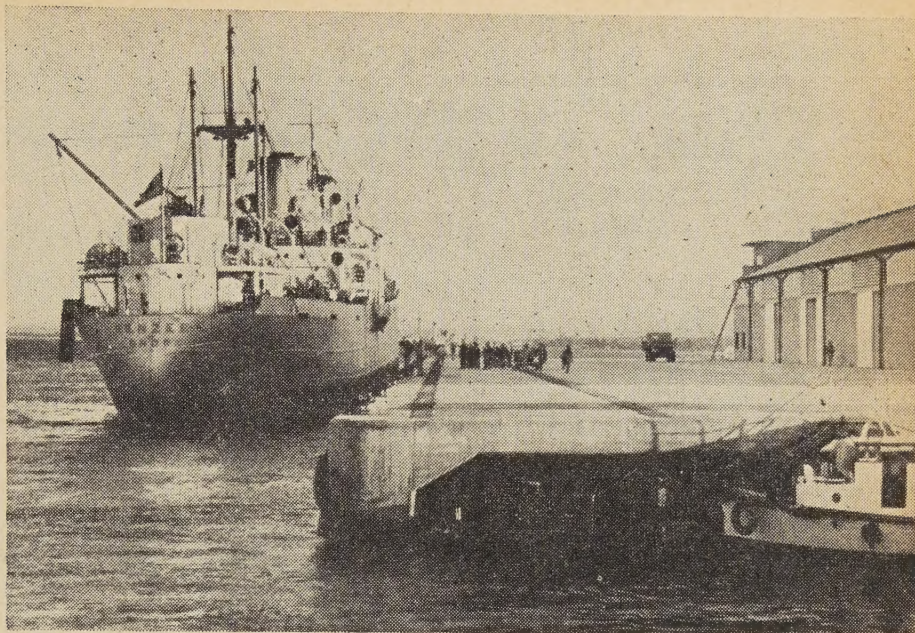
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NEW JETTY IN AKABA

A silent prayer for Israel's Suez success?

BEHIND THE IRAQI-JORDAN AGREEMENT

GULF OF AKABA AS THE LIFE-LINE

Just four years after Israeli troops had cleared the western shore of the Gulf of Akaba of all Egyptian troops and thus reopened the Gulf to all international shipping going to Israel's Elath or Jordan's Akaba, the Iraqi and Jordanian Governments resumed almost normal relations—and the Gulf of Akaba was the key to the settlement.

For, last Friday, Amman reported that the new desert road which links the Iraqi border through Amman with the port of Akaba, had been completed. This was more important, the announcement said with an obvious reference to President Nasser, "than the imaginary victories of the tyrants and dictators."

More to the point, was the assertion that this now provided Jordan with an alternative port to Beirut, from which the country was cut off whenever the Syrians closed their borders to transit traffic going to Jordan.

"Transport agreement": But even more revealing was the report issued almost at the same time from Baghdad. The Iraqi News Agency announced the conclusion of a "Transport Agreement" between Iraq and Jordan of which the key sentence read as follows:

"The Jordanian Government has expressed its readiness to provide all possible facilities for the import of goods by Iraqi merchants through the port of Akaba. The Iraq Government has welcomed the offer."

In fact, the whole of this agreement seemed to be designed for this central purpose, to facilitate goods traffic by road in every possible way. Everything in it suggests that both sides, Jordan and Iraq, do not expect any lessening of the tension in their relations with Syria.

Haifa's importance: There is another aspect to this same problem which may arise very suddenly. It seems that in Baghdad and Amman it is expected that the Syrian blockade of goods from the Mediterranean ports will be increased. The Akaba backdoor may ease the pressure, but if it becomes acute, Akaba will be no solution.

In such a contingency the role of Haifa as a transit or free port may become of the greatest importance. The Israelis, however, are neither anxious nor eager to add this complication to their problems. But it might well become of vital importance to Hussein—and Kassem—when the Nasser squeeze begins to operate in all earnestness.

In Amman, and in Baghdad, this is a possibility which is no longer ruled out.

Amman indictment: Especially since the publication of the indictment against 16 men charged with the murder of Premier Majali, including two officers of the Syrian intelligence service and four Amman policemen, including one staff sergeant. Nine are in custody and seven are in Syria.



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ISRAEL

AMERICAN CALCULATIONS

COUNTRY'S SPLIT FOREIGN POLICY PERSONALITY

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv :

Kennedy's election as President was given a rousing welcome in the Israeli press. Ben-Gurion, who had met the Senator at Ya'acov Herzog's house in Washington last March, had been greatly impressed after a long talk with Kennedy.

This was reflected in the congratulatory telegram which the Premier sent to the President-elect which, alone among the many, did not confine itself to pleasantries but also suggested some general lines of action which, in Ben-Gurion's opinion were urgently required. Ben-Gurion evidently meant it when he referred to Kennedy's "talent, energy and courage."

Former Ambassador Eban, who got to know Kennedy well, also praised the new President-to-be in his customary measured terms, which were widely reproduced in the national press.

Passion for self-flagellation : But it would be misleading simplification to leave the picture at that. There are some unmistakable undertones of anxiety and a marked uneasiness about some possible implications of Kennedy's victory. It is said—by some officials and in private—that while it is unquestionably a good thing for the western world, it may yet have some surprise packets in store for the Middle East.

These surprises, it is suggested, might not all please the Israelis. Indeed, some frightened commentators have gone so far as to argue that it would have served Israel better to have to deal with the known Eisenhower policy in the Middle East as represented by Nixon, however negative this might have been, rather than face the prospect of the great unknown U.S. policy which now lies ahead.

With their customary passion for self-flagellation, the Israeli papers seem to have given more prominence to what Kennedy said in 1957 than what he has pledged himself to in 1960. They print quotes of what Kennedy said during the heat of the Suez crisis, when he called for a lasting peace in the Middle East based on concessions from Arabs and Israelis alike.

Kennedy's 1957 programme : Kennedy had then proposed a four-point pro-



ABOARD THE DESTROYER "ELATH" ON MANOEUVRES
Air Force's Weizmann, Premier Ben-Gurion, Chief of Staff Laskov, Navy's Bin-Nun

gramme on the following lines:

1. An international committee of experts should decide on permanent borders for Israel "without taking into account sentimental requests and without giving either side all that it wants;
2. Israel should accept back "at the earliest possible opportunity" those Arab refugees who agree to accept Israeli citizenship and everything this entails; those not wishing to return should be settled in the Arab countries;
3. Free passage for all ships through the Suez Canal while all profits from its use shall go to Egypt;
4. A fund to be established for the overall development of the region.

Entourage and jitters : All the customary objections and references to "national suicide" are again voiced as if commentators were trying to anticipate the evil day—though it would seem that large sectors of the population are taking a much less worrying view of the Kennedy success than some political commentators and politicians.

The same jittery approach appears to affect some Israeli commentators when they begin to assess the nature of Kennedy's entourage. This applies particularly to Adlai Stevenson, whose past public pronouncements on the Middle East have not been well received in Israel.

In fact, the position seems to be that while Stevenson is hailed in the United States and especially in the western world, Africa and Asia, as the most liberal and progressive of the Democratic Party

leaders and a popular candidate for the post of Secretary of State, he is considered here by many people almost as anathema. This accounts for that sector of Israeli public opinion which hoped for a Nixon victory, for fear that Stevenson might take over from Herter.

Schizo policy : In a way, it was precisely the liberal aspect of the Kennedy victory that worries a good many Israelis. To understand this paradoxical situation, it is necessary to look not at Israel's domestic policies, but at the schizophrenic character of her foreign policy.

Israel's tradition, and her record, is socialist, progressive and anti-colonialist. Her own long and bitter struggle for independence against British "colonialism" won her the admiration of many unfree



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nations. Her social structure is being emulated and copied in the new countries of the old continents. Even her constructive brand of nationalism is finding a resounding echo among the new nations.

One would have thought therefore that there would be no question where Israel's sympathies lie; obviously with the liberal political camps and with the national independence movements fighting for liberation.

Arms, neither left nor right : Yet despite this strong community of interest, Israel has been thrust often into much closer relationship with the most conservative and reactionary countries and parties. For it was only from them that she could secure arms and other assistance for her defence—and it was only these countries who shared Israel's assessment of Nasser's role in Middle East politics.

For it is becoming clear now that Israel's foreign policy has always—and still is—entirely dominated and governed by her security requirements. Armour, jets and artillery cannot be classified under liberal or reactionary. What matters in Israeli eyes is whether they are available—or not. And this remains the deciding element in Israel's foreign policy.

Kennedy's new frontiers — elsewhere : Some voices have lately been heard suggesting that the time has come to broaden the concept of Israel's foreign policy needs but there is as yet no sign of official encouragement for such a view.

On the contrary, we are still hearing about the more familiar divisions. Last week, *Maariv* reported that some Democratic leaders in the U.S. were annoyed by the open manner in which certain Israeli newspapers intervened in the elec-



STUDENT AUDIENCE IN CAIRO
Ready to welcome "the new frontiers"?

tion and tried to rally Jewish voters for Nixon.

According to the paper, this may lead to some early diplomatic switches in Washington. To sum up, one has the feeling here that we are on the eve of considerable changes but that the Israelis, press, politicians and public (are prepared to see them take place everywhere in the world—except in the Middle East.

So, we may have to wait awhile yet for the Israel adjustment to the Kennedy era. But when it comes it may go much further than many Israelis, safely ensconced in official positions, care to admit. One begins already to hear the first murmurs which suggest that this Kennedyan challenge has not gone unnoticed in some high places, and that the response will be worthy of it.

CAIRO BLOWS HOT AND COLD

HOPES AND FEARS FOLLOW KENNEDY'S VICTORY

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

There is a curious air of indecision and uncertainty among officials discussing the outcome of the American Presidential election. A good many—the majority with whom I talked—are clearly taken with Kennedy's personality and outlook. His concept of "the new frontiers" of the 1960's appeals particularly to the younger and less established officials and ministers.

But precisely these same qualities also

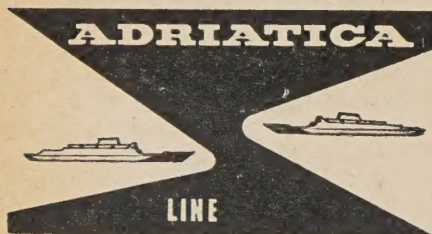
worry them, when they are taken in conjunction with the policy declarations of the Middle East which he made during his campaign. They argue that because Kennedy is different, the U.A.R. cannot afford to take these pronouncements of his on Israel-Arab relations as mere electioneering.

Therefore the possibility of Kennedy pursuing his declared intention to brook about a Middle Eastern settlement is being discussed, but, as far as I can establish, only very privately, as a serious contingency for which the U.A.R. should be prepared.

Positive proposals : There seems to be a school emerging, encouraged it seems by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi, which argues that the Arab case will be adequately served by the traditional negative attitude to any such proposition. The U.A.R., it is argued by this foreign ministry group, should have its own positive counter-proposals ready for a Kennedy initiative.

But President Nasser's immediate advisers do not seem to share this view. They appear to be convinced that a firm line taken by Cairo may yet dissuade Kennedy from any hasty initiative. Reports of an important political mission which is to go to Moscow next month headed by Field Marshal Amer have been circulating for some days, and this mission is said to be not unconnected with preparations for Kennedy's presidential advent.

It has also been possible to sense the conflicting emotions in most of the press comment here. One of the first and most



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curious was that by Hassanein Heikal in *al-Ahram*. He began with a long rambling explanation—almost an apology—of why he thought Egyptians should be interested in the outcome of the election, and why it concerned them.

Head-on clash : Having at last reached the conclusion that the election did concern Egypt, Heikal asked what it meant for Egypt. He answered very cautiously. Everything Kennedy said during his campaign implied a head-on-clash with the Egyptian conception of what American policy in the Middle East should be.

But instead of drawing his own conclusions, Heikal ended abruptly with a set of quotations from the editorials of the Israeli press. But elsewhere in the papers, the general pattern was more uniform and more explicit.

First comments were inclined to play down the importance of Kennedy's election promises. If he kept them, the editorials argued on Thursday of last week, then there would be no basis for any kind of relations with the Arab world. But they felt confident that there was no undue need for concern. American policy in the Middle East would not change, argued the *Gazette*.

Undertone of warning : But by next morning, a new note was apparent in the papers. One might call it the Sabry approach. There was an undertone of warning in the editorials. "Will Kennedy be able to overcome the baleful influence of American Zionism?" they asked. If he does not, then "he would not be serving the long-term interests of the U.S." because he would lose the friendship of the

Arab world at this "most momentous stage of his career."

And as the days passed, this second warning note became increasingly pronounced. The Arab Governments repudiated his plan, his proposals for direct talks, for a settlement of the refugee question by negotiation.

"Mr. Kennedy will be wasting his time—worse, he will be inflaming Arab opinion—if he attempts to bring about Arab-Israeli talks on the basis of a project to betray a million Arabs." That was Monday's final comment.

An uphill job : Fawzi's small group of forward-looking young men will have their work cut out to win acceptance for a more constructive response to the Kennedy appeal—when it comes.

LAVON IN ARABIC

CAIRO PRESS EXPLANATION OF THE CAUSES

Quite suddenly, and for no apparent reason, the Egyptian reader was last week given massive coverage and explanation of Israel's Lavon affair. In particular, three long articles in *al-Ahram* claimed to have put the spotlight on this "mystery of Israeli politics".

The affair, the paper declared, originated in the determination of the "Ben-Gurion-Peres-Dayan triumvirate" to have a show-down with Egypt. This was a long-term plan initiated in 1951 when a net-work of Israeli agents was established in Egypt, the paper claimed.



HARD LABOUR UNTIL 1970
Marcelle Nino begins her sentence in January 1955

Its purpose was sabotage, espionage and disturbing the good relations with other states, especially with the United States, the paper went on. But the network was uncovered and the ringleaders, two Jews, were sentenced to death.

"Lavon arrested" : The others, all Jews, *al-Ahram* said, were on November 9, 1960, serving their prison sentences passed on January 27, 1955. Among them was the young girl who had been accused of acting as secretary to the group, Marcelle Nino. Her sentence of imprisonment with hard labour would not end until 1970; the same applied to Robert Dessa. Two others, Natanson and Levy, were serving life sentences, and two more, Muhass and Zaafaran were due for release in 1962.

For the rest, the articles allege that when this conspiracy failed, the same combination of Ben-Gurion, Peres and Dayan staged the Gaza raid and then had Lavon arrested and dismissed. All through the series, Lavon appears as the wronged moderate who tried to resist Ben-Gurion's aggressive intentions.

Altogether, we have been getting an unusual amount of Israeli news lately, ranging from Miss Israel's success in London to the fears expressed by Israeli leaders of the growing power of Egypt's equipment. These are given great prominence here.

"Suez the pay-off" : And, back again, to the Ben-Gurion plot. The pay-off, according to the final article on the subject, was "the Suez conspiracy".



BYNAKSK STREET IN MAKHACHKALA
Scene of attacks on Dagestan Jews (see p. 19)

ISLAM

NEVER SINCE ATATURK

AYOUB PUTS CHALLENGE TO ISLAM

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

Visitors have come and gone, with few leaving any abiding impression. President Ayoub Khan of Pakistan has been a notable and unique exception.

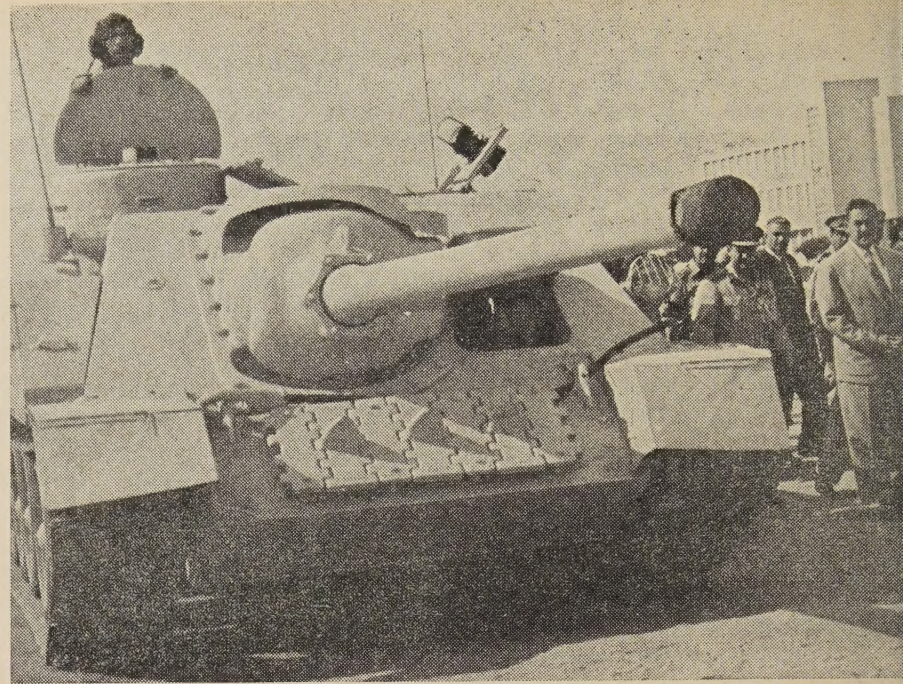
His praises of President Nasser and U.A.R. achievements were welcome—and expected. His undoubted interest in everything around him gave his hosts much delight, encouraging factory managers to even lengthier than usual explanations of how, for example, a tennis racket is strong. His pledge never to recognise Israel caused satisfaction everywhere.*

But it is for none of these that the visit of Ayoub Khan will be remembered long after his departure.

Ancient inheritance : It will be recalled and discussed on many occasions, and in Arab circles far beyond the U.A.R., because Ayoub Khan has been the first Moslem statesman since Ataturk bold enough to challenge the traditional concept of Islam, and to hold it responsible for the backwardness of the Moslem countries. He launched his challenge at a great public rally on Monday of last week.

He chose his opportunity carefully. The setting was Cairo University. The occasion, President Nasser's official welcome. Their host was Kamel Eddin Hussein, Controller of the National Union in the Southern Region and leading proponent of greater "Islamisation" of U.A.R. life. As Minister of Education, Kamel Eddin Hussein has fought to purge textbooks of their "anti-Islamic trend."

To him fell the task of greeting President Ayoub Khan on behalf of the people of the U.A.R. It was his innocent misfortune to have prepared a speech in which he lauded the achievements of the U.A.R. and Pakistan as being achieved through the "principles inherited from ancient time which now had an opport-



NO CURE FOR ISLAMIC BACKWARDNESS
Soviet tank at the Cairo Military Academy's display for Ayoub

unity to be released at the hands of the pioneers, Mohamed Ayoub Khan and Gamal Abdel Nasser."

Backward and stagnant : There was more in this tenor and many references to "our common faith and belief" and to "the deep faith and creed" held in common by the peoples of Pakistan and the U.A.R.

He could hardly have expected that it was upon this faith and creed that the Pakistani President would deliver some of his most thoughtful and critical words. "We maintain," said Ayoub Khan in the course of his speech of thanks, "that our religion is a progressive religion, it is a religion that encourages the use of reason, a religion that should normally help us to move forward with the times.

"And yet today can we really say that happens? When one comes to think about it, one casts a glance over the Moslem communities all over the world. They are the most backward, they are the most uneducated and they have been stagnant.

"Should have moral courage" : "Is it not a matter of concern? I should think it is a matter of concern to all of us to try and find out what it is that has gone wrong. What it is that needs putting right. And I think it is the task of every thinking Moslem to find out the reason ; what it is that we ought to do to put this matter right.

"We should have the moral courage to say openly what is wrong and how it should be put right.

"Our religious community and our religious leaders have done a great service,

mind you, in preserving the traditions of Islam and the cohesion of the Moslem community, despite tremendous rows inside the religion—but can we say that their activities today are showing us how to get ready to march with the present times?

"Back to slavery" : "You might say why must they tell us? Why is it necessary that we must march with the present times? To that, my answer is that the message of nature and of the Koran tells you very clearly, that those people who do not better themselves, do not move with the times, will perish. And that is the difference.

"If we do not move with the times, we will not get ready to move with them, recognise our defects, remove them, we shall just go back again to slavery. And the time it is going to last much longer than any one of us might think in terms of what happened in the past."

If this shattering indictment of interpreted Islam was not enough to jolt the audience, Ayoub Khan also indicated strongly that, while he had the great sympathy for the U.A.R. in its quarrels with Israel and on other issues, it was for the U.A.R. itself to solve its own problems and not seek to bring others into the dispute.

Whose problem ? He did this by using the analogy of Pakistan and India. In his own people, he noted, frequently complained that they did not get the support they might have expected from the rest of the Moslem world. "I have been telling them that, although I can f-

* It will be recalled that, when he spoke to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London last year, President Ayoub Khan underlined the reality of Israel's existence. The Arabs would have come to recognition of this fact. Their problem could not be solved by war—EDITOR J.O.

understand the reason behind such an expectation, one has got to be a realist and the realism is—it is a hard thing to say, but one must know the facts of life—and the fact of life is that, whether we like it or not, and we certainly should not like it, religion today is no longer the motive power that it used to be. It is national territorialism that is the motive power.

"So, therefore, it was unrealistic on the part of the people of Pakistan to expect that somebody else could come and resolve their problem. And I always used to say, and I say it even today, that Kashmir and our problem with India is our problem and we shall struggle on to resolve it in the most peaceful manner."

Ayoub's challenging speech was received with enthusiasm by the progressive younger and student generations, and with stunned silence in official and Ulema circles. Two days later when Ayoub addressed the University in Cairo there were a number of hostile interjections during his address, though Ayoub was not as forthright as he had been during his initial assault on Islam.

So far, there has been no official reaction to the Pakistani President's challenging statement. But, privately, there is no doubting the ferment engendered among the religious leaders of Islam, challenged for the first time in recent decades with their responsibility for the stagnation of Islam.



AYOUB IN CAIRO
Advocate of realism

TURKEY

WAS THERE A NASSER IN THE WOODPILE?

STRONG MEASURES AGAINST ISLAMIC TRADITIONALISTS

- *For some time past NATO and individual western governments have been receiving reports from Turkey which claimed that a "Nasserist" group of young officers were the real power behind the Committee of Officers which had carried out the coup against Menderes. It was feared that, as in Egypt, they might soon come into the open and declare themselves as neutralists.*
- *By last week the clash in the Committee of Officers had moved to a climax. Spokesman for the radical group of young officers was Colonel Albarslan Turkes, who had held the post of adviser to the Prime Minister's office until the end of August. Then he was suddenly, and without explanation, replaced, though he remained a member of the Junta.*
- *On Saturday, Premier Gürsel announced—after preparatory precautions had been taken by the main army commands—that Turkes and thirteen of his supporters had been removed from the Committee of Officers. Later, it became known that the 14 officers were under restraint. The issue which had split the Committee was the same as that which had produced the initial breach between Neguib and Nasser.*
- *Neguib then, and Gürsel now, wanted to go ahead and introduce a genuinely democratic régime; Nasser then, and Turkes now, wanted no democratic nonsense and strict authoritarian rule. In Egypt, Nasser won. In Turkey last week Gürsel struck the first blow; but was it the last? Below, Hans Tuetsch, the special correspondent of the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" in Turkey, explains the background to a complicated situation.*

Ankara :

Almost without exception the educated classes criticise the Bayar-Menderes régime for disregarding the principles of Kemalism, unleashing the dark forces of reaction and diverting the people from

the direction leading to progress as understood by western civilisation. The Revolution was directed against the restriction of all intellectual rights, against the suppression and corruption of the representatives of scholarship and the free press.

The intellectuals had been tormented to death by the previous régime in an endless series of annoyances and pressures, until in the end they turned against it almost as one man. As in many under-developed countries, the army is an element of progress, first in the technical and then in a wider cultural sense, and on May 27 it appeared as the strong arm of the intelligentsia.

In Turkey the reactionaries are not above, but below; they are not the capitalists and well-to-do peasants, but the simple peasants in whose ears the Islamic scribe, the *Hoca*, whispers anti-progressive ideas.

New mosques built : Ataturk's prohibition of Arabic and his clothing regulations were just as symbolical in character as the reintroduction of Arabic prayers under Menderes, the toleration of the veil and the building of new mosques in every village.

The Committee of Officers and the Government have proclaimed their unlimited belief in the principle of secularism, and their condemnation of the misuse of religion for political ends, although they include more faithful Moslems than any government since the time of Ataturk.

These officers and ministers are, however, not prepared to burden themselves with the ancient forms of worship. All of them practise their religion in a way that is at first sight reminiscent of Protestantism, but which has its origins in Islamic mysticism, which was particularly widespread in Turkey and has always been a most important source of strength.

Changing basic concepts : General Gürsel, a professing Moslem himself, has declared:

"We shall never be a truly religious people while there is a single Turk who is prevented from expressing his religion in Turkish by prejudices based on false, unjustified assertions. We must read and understand our religion in Turkish. We shall deal with this problem and strengthen our country by changing the basic conceptions of our religion."

The Koran is to be read in Turkish, and Arabic prayers are already beginning to vanish again, though no decree has yet been issued on this from Ankara. The Government is taking a strong line against the brotherhoods which have been forbidden since Ataturk's time, al-



TURKISH VILLAGE—STRONGHOLD OF THE REACTIONARY HOCAS
Peasants want no schooling—townsmen thirst for education.

though a few, such as the *Mevlevi* (the "dancing dervishes") had secretly been allowed to revive; groups of Nakashabendi and followers of the Bahi sects and also the religious community in the District of Izmir have also been arrested and charged.

The Government is planning to convene a national Islamic Conference shortly, which will deal with the reform of public worship but leave the principles of religion untouched. The religion proclaimed by Mohammed is to be purged of later heresies. It is intended to eliminate from public worship the elements introduced by obscurantist *Hocas*.

Difficult borderline: After the replacement of Koranic law by western laws, which has been carried through not only in Turkey but also in other Islamic countries, either partly (preserving only the rights of the person) or wholly (as in Tunisia), the religious system is now to be cleansed of its later accretions.

The borderline between binding traditions (*Haddid*) and "unnecessary additions" is however extremely difficult to draw. The Islamic world will therefore follow the new Turkish experiment with attention, but also with great suspicion. Politically speaking there will always be certain danger that the forces of reaction may gather in a party again and secretly impose their views on it.

Closely related to the reforms in the religious sphere are the measures planned to promote the educational system. It is

true that in this respect there are still arrears to be made good, and the minister in charge has so far made a name for himself above all by his unjustified interference in the disciplinary powers of the American girls' school. But on the National Unity Committee there is an urgent demand for decisive steps.

Emergency steps: The main goal is to abolish illiteracy, since even today in Turkey, nearly two thirds of the population can still not read or write. To this end an emergency programme is to be carried through with the utmost energy. Even the graduates of the military schools and officers in the reserve are to be sent to the country as teachers, and people who refuse to be taught will be threatened with extra taxation.

While in the countryside there are still peasants who rebel against the schooling of their children, above all the girls, there is a tremendous enthusiasm for education in the towns. Turkish parents queue up all night with stools and mattresses—like the English at the Coronation—to enroll their children.

This thirst for education is also evident in the Arab countries, and nothing is more characteristic of régimes like those of Menderes and Nuri Said than the fact that they criminally neglected education. Menderes himself abolished the teachers' training colleges in the countryside, which represented an especially interesting and

promising element in the development of the educational system.

Shocking statistics: Medical care, well as schools, is to be given to country people. Medical provision hitherto been very poor. Gürsel himself declared in a speech to doctors that there were 40,000 housing estates with 18 million inhabitants, without medical facilities of any kind.

There were 10,000 hospital beds available for tubercular cases and 21,000 for all other cases; but the number of sufferers from TB amounted to 250,000, of whom 25,000 died annually. Half a million syphilitic, 150,000 sufferers from trachoma, 20,000 lepers and other terrible figures complete the shocking statistics.

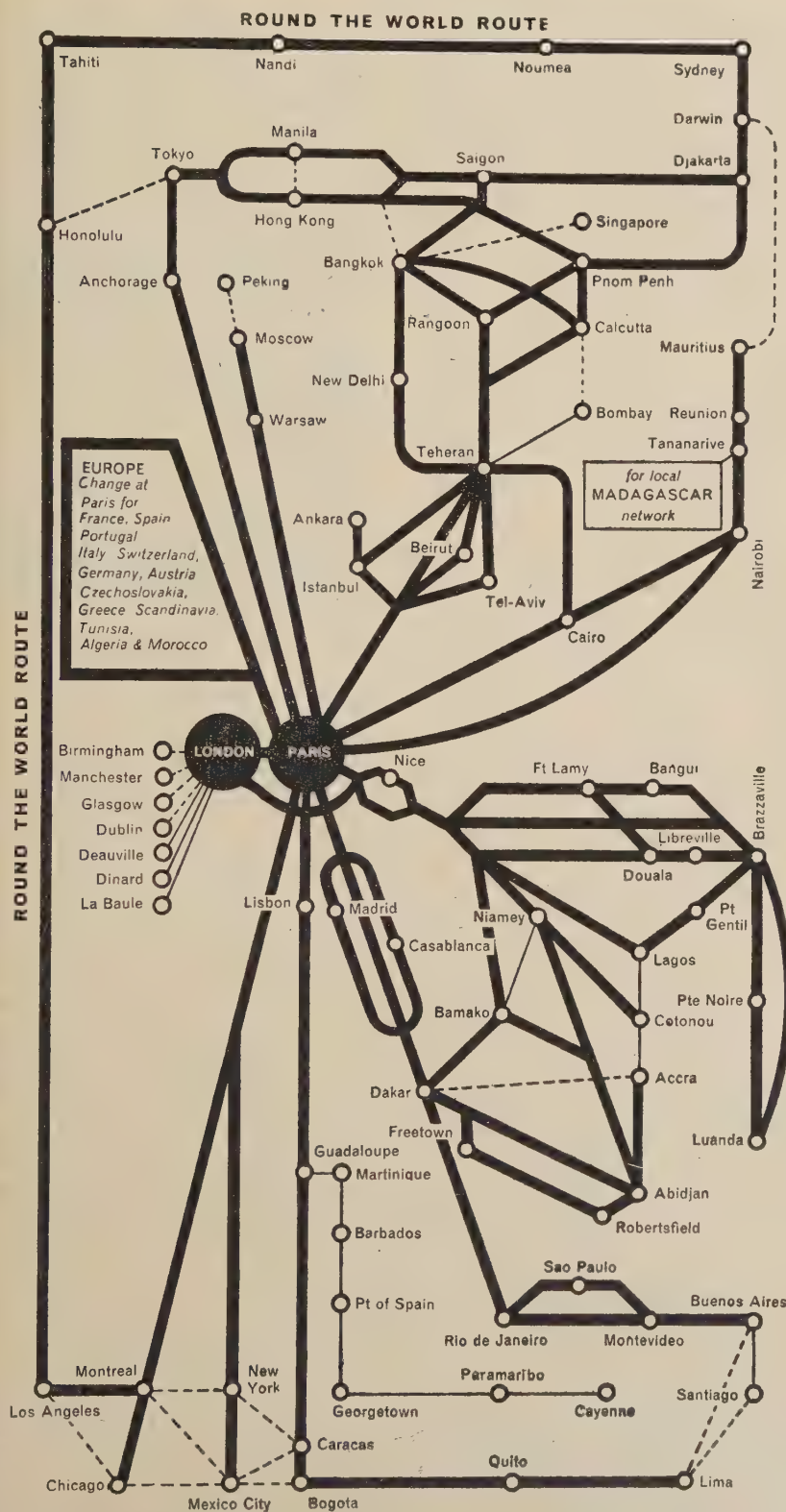
According to Gürsel, 100,000 children are without care or shelter. Turkey has only 12,000 doctors. 6,500 of them work in the large cities of Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Adana and Bursa; about 1,000 have emigrated to the United States.

Economy stagnating: The state of the economy will force the revolutionary committee sooner or later to take decisive measures. It is still impossible to foretell in what direction they will move. It is true that a planning committee is dealing with these problems, but its work has been crippled so far by strong differences of opinion about its tasks. Meanwhile the economy is stagnating. It has also been crippled by the "spies" of the Revolutionary Committee who seek for signs of corruption in every state and private office—and find them all too often.

The Governor of Istanbul, General Refik Tulga, was forced to make the following statement: "Since May the trade has been crippled. The consumer hesitates to buy and this leads to a lack of liquid reserves." The controls and enquiries which have been carried out so often as the result of malicious denunciations, have been stopped since the beginning of October. The economy has, however, not changed its wait-and-see attitude and will not do so in the case before the end of the trials on Yassiada Island or even before the elections in October, 1961.

The Government itself is adopting the same attitude. So far it has not taken any of the various offers of help from the West and from Russia.

Three phases: According to Ziya Gökalp, the ideologist of Turkish nationalism, national movements run through three phases: cultural awakening, political decision and the formulation of economic policy. It seems that Turkey has now reached this third stage; masking it is going to be an extraordinarily difficult task.



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IN THE NEWS

"ORGANISING" THE JEWISH PRESS

I AM SORRY TO see that responsible journalists in Israel are co-operating in an official attempt to "organise" the Jewish press. The National Association of Israel Journalists is giving its support to a "pre-conference" of Jewish journalists called by the Israel Government, the Jewish Agency and the World Jewish Congress at which, I learn from an official handout, Zalman Shazar, Israel Chairman of the Agency, will deliver an address on "the mission of the Jewish press and the functions of a world union of Jewish journalists." This seems an unfortunate example of high-level presumptuousness. The two-day conference will also be addressed—presumably on the function of the Jewish press—by Premier Ben-Gurion, Foreign Minister Golda Meir, World Zionist President Dr. Goldmann and Jerusalem Mayor Ish-Shalom. So far I have heard nothing about the press or journalists' side of the story—if there is still time for it after the "personalities" have laid down the law. All this, I fear, raises some interesting questions of journalistic morality.

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED UNION

The pre-conference, it appears, is to be the forerunner of a conference at which a world union of Jewish journalists will be established, under the same official auspices. It would be interesting to know how this squares up with full Israeli membership in the International Press Institute, an organisation of international journalists with headquarters in Zurich, which is dedicated to the freedom of the press in every sense of that

word, and more particularly to its freedom from official organisation. The I.P.I. is planning to hold its next international gathering in Israel in the Spring. It will be interesting to hear what its members have to say about official institutions—or government-sponsored unions.

ILL-ADVISED PROJECT

But there are much more basic issues yet to be settled. What is a Jewish journalist? None of the organisers will say, but from a definition given to me privately, the secretary of the Little Rock Jewish Aid Society, by virtue of his occasional news paragraph for the Little Rock Jewish News, is one, but columnist Walter Lippman is not. Neither is Art Buchwald, nor Bernard Levin. This is patently quite ridiculous. In fact, the whole project is so ill-conceived that its organisers, and primarily those holding responsible jobs in journalism, would be well advised to go away and think some more about it.

There are lessons to be learnt from the failure of a similar attempt to form a syndicate of Jewish journalists at the First Zionist Congress, and again at Basle in 1946. Even the current effort recently threatened to founder on the rocks when the Israel Government stepped in and took over the main responsibility for its organisation from the nominees of the World Jewish Congress. This in itself should be sufficient warning to intending members—to have a second look at this ill-advised project.

There is a case—a strong case—for a genuine professional organisation of Jewish journalists, dedicated to improving the standards of Jewish—and Israeli—journalism. But this another, and quite different, story.



GILAT
"A tragic blow"—Lourie

SHMUEL GILAT

THE SUDDEN AND TRAGIC death of Israel's Economic Counsellor in London, in the midst of his 32nd birthday celebration, has come as an almost incredible shock to his many friends and colleagues. For Shmuel Gilat was not only the young Counsellor to have represented Israel in the Treasury in this country, but also one of her most dynamic economic ambassadors abroad. Unlike so many diplomats, he was never diplomatic and always cheerful—and cheerful with a purpose. He got things done. He assisted and played a leading role in the new approach to investment in Israel. He was liked and respected by all who came into contact with him and especially by the unscrupulous city bankers and merchants who quickly learnt to appreciate Gilat.

As Ambassador Lourie has said in tribute, "Dr. Gilat was an outstanding example of the young, dedicated civil servant whose energy knew no bounds and whose initiative, ability and devotion have contributed greatly to enhance Israel's position in this country. His untimely death is a tragic blow to the Israeli Foreign Service." Educated at the Hebrew University and at Columbia, he joined the Treasury some five years ago and was appointed Economic Counsellor to the London Embassy in June of 1956. His body was flown to Israel for burial. He leaves a wife and three young

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children—the youngest born only two months ago.

STICKING THEIR NECKS OUT

WHO WOULD BE a young Zionist? My question is prompted by a Kremlin-like edict in the Hanoar Hatzioni's monthly newsletter which, apart from containing a glorious non-sequitur, goes far to explain the oft bewailed lack of young Zionists. "Simplicity in clothing and ways of life may on the surface appear to be unimportant," pontificates editor Menachem Briskman, "yet to the more serious minded they should be symbols of deep significance; we believe that what a person wears does not make him better or worse as a human being. It is his character, personality and deeds that are important. You now understand why we discourage chaverot from wearing lipstick or high heels at peulot." Mr. Briskman may understand it well. I doubt if any of his readers will.

Editor Briskman also attacks the absence of male simplicity. "It was surprising to see that some people wore ties on Shabbat in our summer camp. It was even more astonishing to see that a few of these were persons who held positions of responsibility and who have been in the movement long enough to understand its ideals and principles." Perhaps most astonishing of all to an older generation of Zionists is the discovery that these are the topics exciting the anger of young 1960 Zionists—or are they?

HOW TIMES CHANGE

AS I WATCHED the Conference of Rabbis which was called by the Chief Rabbi last week to discuss western immigration to Israel, my thoughts wandered back a few years to the camps in Germany and Italy where thousands of Jews were clamouring for a passage to Israel; a corner in an old leaky hulk was enough. They required no persuasion and they needed no convincing. They wanted to go to Palestine and nowhere else.

While one naturally welcomes the fact that now, fifteen years later, the rabbis at this conference should be willing to support western skilled immigration to Israel, there were some aspects of this conference that were to many observers more than somewhat disquieting, to say the least. After declaring in their resolution that the "State of Israel is the focal point of solidarity of the whole house of Israel", and that it represents the faith and unifying force of Jews in Israel and outside,



THE CHIEF RABBI AND COLLEAGUES
Welcome help—on what terms?

there comes the disappointing anti-climax.

For, having declared their faith, the assembled rabbis proceeded to "request the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, to organise and arrange for rabbis and their wives to visit Israel in order to learn for themselves of the possibilities existing for immigration and absorption." That, as it seems to me, is hardly the function of the rabbi (or his wife). I have calculated that if most of the rabbis in this country avail themselves (with their wives) of the opportunity to go on this fact-finding tour, it would account for a tenth of the entire J.P.A. proceeds—and I cannot see this

being very popular with the donors. There is every reason why rabbis should visit Israel, but not at Israel's expense. Looking back again, I cannot do better than recall the telling story of how Yossi Hamburger, the then young captain of the *Exodus* (the real one) called on the chief of the Mossad at a small pension in Paris. They had just completed a deal of many thousands in the acquisition of the two *Pan* ships. The Chief asked the young captain what he would drink. Hamburger asked for lemon tea and a piece of cake. The Chief ordered the tea and commented: "On public money one does not eat cake."



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KENNEDYAN PERSPECTIVES

JEWS IN THE WAKE OF THE ELECTION

from our own correspondent

New York :

The election is over, but the effect of a Catholic's winning sufficient support to secure the Presidency will be felt for many a day. By those Jews in the forefront of the fight for equal rights, in the constant battle over religious and racial discrimination, Kennedy's victory could be viewed as a tremendous achievement in this land of the free.

But for those involved in the nation's politics, it stirred the hope (suddenly raised and then as swiftly dashed, when a Nixon camp rumour circulated Senator Jacob Javits's name as a possible running mate before Henry Cabot Lodge was nominated), that a Jew might indeed become President or Vice-President within the foreseeable future.

If anyone entertains such a hope right now, it is Governor Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut. Ribicoff is reported to be Kennedy's most definite cabinet choice and is slated to become Attorney-General, a post of considerable significance in view of its concern with civil rights.

Close adviser : Governor Ribicoff has been one of Kennedy's closest advisers ever since the young Massachusetts Senator challenged Estes Kefauver for the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1956. Kennedy failed, but Ribicoff insisted that



PRESIDENT-ELECT KENNEDY WITH FRIENDLY ADVISER RIBICOFF
A possible for 1968?

he should go all out for the Presidency in 1960, and he did.

However, any serious intentions Ribicoff has will have to wait for at least eight years—the first four of the Kennedy régime and the subsequent four for which the President-elect will surely seek a mandate in 1964.

To Zionists, especially those who are active and influential in the Zionist movement, Kennedy's success has every kind of significance. Many of the big-time American Zionists—Abba Hillel Silver is an example—did not want Kennedy, simply because he is a Democrat and they are Republicans.

More responsive : They also had the feeling that their choice—Nixon—would, because of his long-time political manoeuvring, be more responsive under certain conditions, if and when those conditions arose, and would possibly be less inclined than Kennedy to pressure Israel and the Arabs into direct negotiations.

What these Zionists are worried about is a call to Israel to enter into such negotiations, and then to make the kind of concessions she is not prepared to make. In all this, the American Zionist leadership senses that the days of their political activity may, far from coming to an end, be considerably extended because of this development on the American scene.

This potent point is something the U.S. Zionists are expected to exploit to the full when they descend in their hundreds on Jerusalem next month, for they are keenly aware of Ben Gurion's contention that diplomatic negotiations should be left entirely to the Israel diplomatic corps and should not be the concern of the U.S. Zionists.

AMERICAN ZIONISM AT PARTING OF THE WAYS?

The role of the Zionist outside Israel—and this insistence by American Zionists that their usefulness extends far beyond rallying support for Bonds and the U.J.A.—came in for considerable discussion during the three-day assembly of U.S. Zionists, particularly by delegates to the forthcoming Congress, held in New York at the weekend.

One of the other issues that bubbled just beneath the surface was the Z.O.A.'s displeasure at being accorded 38 mandates in comparison to Hadassah's 40, won by superior numbers and superior "shekelmanship."

Gathered in New York for the Assembly was the pick of the Zionist crop: Nahum Goldmann, Irving Miller, Abba Hillel Silver, Louis Lipsky—as well as Moshe Sharett and Avraham Harman, all welcomed by Mayor Robert Wagner.

Senator Kennedy has suggested new frontiers as United States goals. Irving Miller, who heads the American Zionist Council, charted the new frontiers facing U.S. Zionists when, in opening the Assembly, he said:

"The emergence of the State of Israel will affect, sooner or later, the very foundations of Jewish life throughout the world. Its significance, in a very practical manner, embraces the whole range of Jewish activity and outlook.

"It implies a shift in the tenor and purport of our daily lives, of everything that defines us as Jews. It involves modification in our communal organisation."

A typical pro-Nixon advertisement in the American Jewish press

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ISRAEL PRESS SAYS NIXON'S ELECTION MEANS MUCH TO FREE WORLD

KENNEDY'S DAD KEPT IN BACKGROUND

Chicago Daily Tribune
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WHERE'S JOE?

Sen. Kennedy's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, has, for reasons of campaign policy, been so effectively hidden since the nominating convention that it is almost as if he did not exist. This is the more remarkable in that the elder Kennedy had a reasonably prominent career under the New Deal as chairman of the Securities and Exchange commission and as ambassador to Britain. It is even more remarkable in that the remainder of the rather numerous Kennedy clan are well to the foreground in the campaign.

Is Sen. Kennedy somehow ashamed of his father, or does he think that the elder Kennedy would lose him votes? If so, why? Because the presence of a rich and somewhat conservative parent would not accord too well with the "image" of a candidate speaking for the union bosses and the left? We cannot be sure, but we can be sure that Kennedy Sr. has proved almost invisible since his son was nominated. He is in the file of the political bureau of missing persons.

The major mystery of the 1960 election may prove to be: Where is Joe?

Maybe Joe doesn't want to answer the questions pertaining to his Ambassadorship in London.

PAID PROPAGANDA SMEAR NIXON

The Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee, Rabbi Eugene G. Gottesman of Nixon's home community—and many others—have investigated and have disproved any and all smears against Nixon. Any such charges are malicious and false.

United States Under G.O.P. Administration Gives More than One-Half Billion Dollars to Israel—Doesn't That Answer the "BIG LIE"?

Following is the G.O.P. record:

1953.....	\$ 73,640,000.00
1954.....	74,570,000.00
1955.....	62,070,000.00
1956.....	59,880,000.00
1957.....	39,790,000.00
1958.....	91,450,000.00
1959.....	57,975,000.00
*"Katzen Plan".....	9,500,000.00
Total.....	\$468,875,000.00

*Aid to scientific, cultural, educational and humanitarian institutions (Katzen Plan):

1957.....	\$ 4,500,000.00
1959.....	5,000,000.00
	\$ 9,500,000.00

Look at the record of aid given during the last seven years (not counting 1960) to Israel by the G.O.P. Administration—The Truman administration total was \$233,000,000.00. Don't be fooled by any other record.

LODGE FOLLOWS FOOTSTEPS OF ILLUSTRIOUS GRANDFATHER

38 years ago, Henry Cabot Lodge's grandfather and namesake, sponsored the famous "Lodge Resolution" on May 3, 1922 which expressed the support of United States for the setting up of a Jewish National Homeland and which became the foundation of our American policy.

Ambassador Lodge has been honored for his activities in behalf of Israel and in his administration against Nazi atrocities by the American Jewish Congress, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Zionist Organization of America, B'nai Brith, and many other Jewish groups.

In Israel there is a grove of trees planted on the Jewish National Fund Land in his honor for his services in the cause of Israel. A silver chalice studded with jewels was given to him by the American Israel Cultural Foundation on January 13, 1958.

It was Lodge and Vice President Nixon who were used to bring to a successful conclusion the controversy over Eichman with Argentina. This is just one of many examples of the effective manner in which Nixon and Lodge worked for the purpose of seeing that justice was done in this country and throughout the world.

THAT'S BEST SIGN OF U.S. PRESTIGE

"The problem as to who will be the victor in the American presidential election is not a problem which concerns America alone but one which will affect every nation on the globe. The reason is clear: America is now the only barrier and the last obstacle in Russia's way—and even this last barrier is shaken and weakened in its foundations. It is, therefore, not a national or regional problem that will be resolved by this year's election." ... from Aug. 12, 1960 issue of Yedioth Aharonoth, —Tel Aviv afternoon paper.

"How will Nixon's character and temperament influence his policies concerning internal and external problems in the event he is elected? Washington authorities who claim to know the Vice President will say that Nixon's internal and foreign policies will be "more dynamic and forceful."

... "he intervened with the U.S. Treasury Department to prevent a change in the regulations of the Internal Revenue System which would have had an adverse effect on the income of the United Jewish Appeal."... from Haaretz, Largest independent daily in Tel Aviv, Feb. 5, 1960 issue.

WHEN YOU ARE ALONE IN THE VOTING BOOTH

Pray and ask your conscience—not the paid political workers—which lever you should pull. If you do, we are certain your vote will be the right vote.

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channel and direct the new spiritual and cultural forces emerging out of Israel and impacting upon Jewish life everywhere is the most important function the American Zionist Council can perform today."

Fulbright or Bowles? To these tasks, the Z.O.A. would most likely add that of keeping open lines of communication to the White House under a new President, and this they are going to do with all the influence they could command.

Though Mr. Kennedy has not yet named his Secretary of State, a number of names are being suggested for this post, including those of Chester Bowles and Senator Fulbright. There does not seem much likelihood that Adlai Stevenson will secure this post, a thought that may well be received with a sigh of relief by blinkered pro-Israelis.

Senator Fulbright, as of this writing, seems a most likely choice. His knowledge of the Middle East and his pronouncements on the issues there have been constructive, as well as critical of both sides as each issue has arisen.

Sabra wife: Whoever fills the post will find almost a dozen Jewish Congressmen and Senators plugging away on Middle East issues. One of the new Congressmen—Celler, Multer, Holtzman, Yates all retained their seats—is a young New Jersey Democrat, Charles S. Joelson, with a penchant for things Israeli, including a Sabra wife, and a deep and active interest in Bonds, U.J.A. and other Israeli-orientated causes.

EXODUS 1960

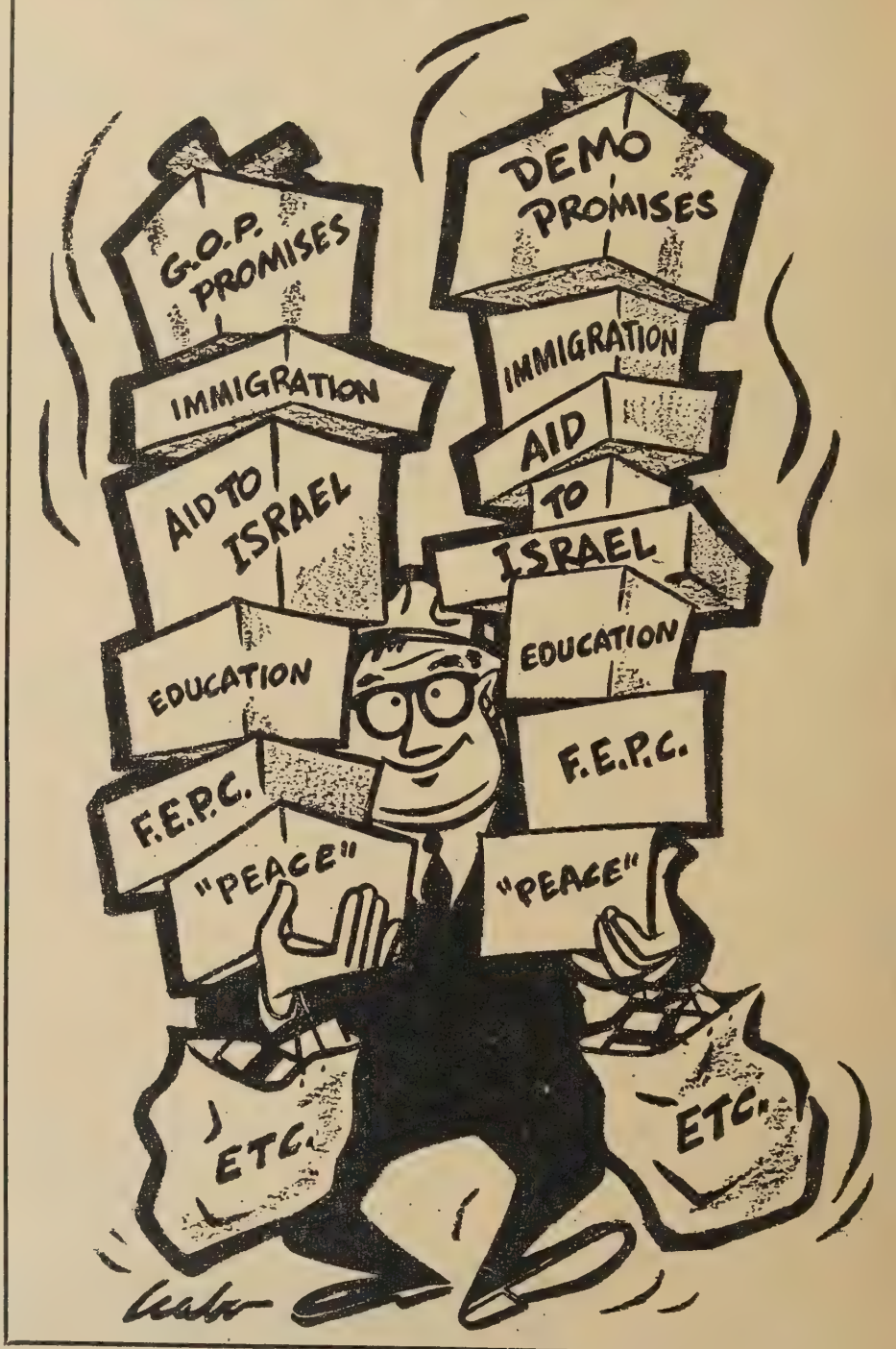
—FROM CUBA

There is a minor wave of Jewish immigration washing the southern shores of the United States. It is coming in from Cuba and, as of this moment, no one has any exact idea how many people are involved, although they are certainly but a fraction of the 10,000 Cuban Jews.

The possibility of such a movement has long been foreseen, not because of any discrimination or persecution in Cuba, but because of economic conditions that hit hard at the landlord, the industrialist and the businessman.

Hardly had Castro officially halved rents a year and more ago, than every landlord found his assets equally reduced, and from then on a trickle of Jews began to leave. If they say they are simply going on a visit to the United States they can obtain a tourist travel card, which is all they need, but, apart from the \$25 per person permitted as a travel allowance, they must be prepared to leave all

There Ain't No Jewish Vote:



"NATIONAL JEWISH POST" COMMENT

their possessions behind. Many are known to have left their businesses, in the belief that the Government will take them over whether they stay or go.

Immigration status: A *National Jewish Post* reporter in Miami found that "the biggest difficulty of the refugees seems to be their lack of knowledge of how to get in touch with the proper Jewish com-

munity agencies that can be helpful to them.

"The Council of Jewish Women, which maintains a service to the foreign born, is handling requests by many refugees trying to obtain a more permanent status than they are entitled to under the visitor's visa they now hold."

Local welfare fund people are trying

to help with jobs but have not had much request for financial aid. As with the Council of Jewish Women, welfare authorities note that the immigration status question is the one on which help is most frequently sought.

How many? No one knows exactly how many Cuban Jews have arrived but a diplomatic source said that there seems to be a continuous trickle. Certainly the Cuban authorities here do not know.

None of the Cuban Jews would register there, since the officials are all pro-Castro and would not be too sympathetic to the migrants.

So far it seems to be a move on the part of those who cannot afford to have their businesses nationalised, but can afford to make the 90-mile trip to the U.S.A. in the knowledge that there will be something of a nest egg awaiting their arrival.

PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTARY

KENNEDY'S PLAN FOR THE MIDDLE EAST ★

It was President Woodrow Wilson who prophesied with great wisdom a Jewish homeland. It was President Franklin Roosevelt who kept alive the hope of Jewish redemption in the days of the Nazi terror. It was President Harry Truman who first recognised the status of Israel in world affairs.

And, may I add that it would be my hope and pledge to continue this great democratic tradition—to be worthy of it, to be associated with it, for what is needed now is leadership, impartial but firm, deliberate but bold leadership instead of rhetoric.

There has been enough rhetoric in recent years about free transit through the Suez Canal to float every boat through it—but there has been no leadership. Our policy in Washington and in the United Nations has permitted defiance of our 1956 pledge with impunity—indeed, with economic reward.

The 1956 commitment

If America's word to the world is to have any meaning—if the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations are to be binding on all parties—if the Mutual Security Amendment which I co-sponsored with Senator Douglas is to have meaning—if the clear, thoughtful language of the Democratic platform is to have meaning—the influence of this nation and other maritime powers must be brought to bear on a just solution that removes all discrimination from the Suez Canal.

The Israelis surrendered their 1956 victory only because the United States and the United Nations committed ourselves to the fulfilment of a pledge of free transit in the Suez Canal. So this is a United Nations resolution in which we have a particular moral obligation.

We have also had much rhetoric in recent years about the arms race in the Middle East. This rhetoric has been empty and negative. Even more fundamental is the promise that if the United States and the United Nations are to reject a solution based on force, then they must accept the task of finding a solution based on reason

and justice.

When I talked with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on his recent visit to the United States, he told me of dangerous signs of unrest which existed then under the seeming quiet of the Middle East. For there is no peace in that region today—only an embittered truce between renewed alarms.

Intervention not easy

American intervention, on the other hand, will not now be easy—for the record is not one to which we can point with pride:

¶ The series of incredible American blunders which led to the 1956 Suez crisis, events in which the role of our government has never been fully ex-

plained;

¶ the so-called Eisenhower Doctrine, which has been repudiated by the very nations which accepted our aid;

¶ and, in general, a deterioration in our relations with all Middle Eastern countries, primarily because neither Arab nor Israeli knows exactly where we stand or exactly what we mean. At times it must have appeared that champions of democracy were being punished for their virtues, by being taken for granted by a neglectful Administration which showed only concern when it was displeased by their conduct.

Risk of leadership

Peace in the Middle East is not one step nearer reality than it was eight years ago—and the Russian influence has increased immeasurably.

What can a new President do? More weakness and timidity will not do. More stubborn errors—redeemed at the last moment—will not do.

Now we must take the risk of leadership, and use our influence to compose this ugly situation before it breaks out in a new threat to peace. And I know we will not be alone in searching for a peaceful solution—if our aims are high, and if they are centred solely on the genuine needs of the people of the Middle East, and on an honourable end to an ancient quarrel.

FIRST: I propose that the new President reaffirm our sincere friendship for all the



CONSTRUCTIVE AS WELL AS CRITICAL
Senator J. William Fulbright with Israel Premier David Ben-Gurion and U.S. envoy Oden Reid

people in the Middle East, whatever their religion or their race or their politics.

SECOND: I propose that we make it crystal clear that the United States meant what it said in the Tripartite Declaration of 1950—that we will act promptly and decisively against any nation in the Middle East which attacks its neighbour. I propose that we make clear to both the Israelis and the Arabs our guarantee that we will act with whatever force and speed is necessary to halt any aggression by any nation.

I propose that an international effort be made to limit an arms race in the Middle East with a realisation that if this is not accomplished we shall not permit an imbalance to exist which threatens the right of any country to self-defence. Once the nations of the Middle East have a firm and precise guarantee, then the need for continuing an arms race can disappear, the easing of tensions can follow, and both sides will be able to devote their energies to peaceful pursuits.

THIRD: I propose that all the authority of the White House be used to call into conference the leaders of Israel and the Arab states to consider privately their common problems, assuring them that we support in full their aspirations for peace, unity, independence and a better life—and that we are prepared to back up this moral commitment with economic and technical assistance.

Water not war

The offer should be made with equal frankness to both sides; and all the world would be watching the response of each side. I sincerely believe that an American presidential initiative, honestly intended and resolutely pursued, would not be lightly rejected by either side, unless that side was prepared to bear the burden of breaking the peace, and I promise to waste no time in taking that initiative.

The Middle East needs water, not war—they need tractors, not tanks—and they need bread, not bombs. There is already little enough in that sandy soil to be wasted on a dizzy arms race on both sides, an arms race which could be prevented, if guarantees of security were provided.

For the original Zionist philosophy always maintained that the people of Israel would use their national genius, not for selfish purposes, but for the enrichment of the entire Middle East. The earliest Zionist leaders spoke of a Jewish state which would have no military power and which would be content with victories of the spirit.

Long and painful step

The compulsions of a harsh and inescapable necessity have compelled Israel to abandon this hope. But I cannot believe that anyone in Israel wants to live their lives out in a garrison state. And I cannot believe that the Arab world would not find a better basis for unity in a united attack against all their accumulated social

problems—an attack in which they could benefit immensely from a closer association with the people of Israel.

The people of Israel have brought their blessings to countries all over the world—to Burma, and Ghana and Ethiopia. Why should the countries of the Middle East, which need technical assistance, be denied this opportunity to participate in a great source of future wealth for them and their people?

It is a long and painful step, may I say, from the era of the boycott to the era of peaceful partnership—and that step needs the direct encouragement and help of the people of the United States and the President of the United States.

Reconsideration of refugee problem

The President of the United States should always be available personally to stimulate every experiment in co-operation, from the joint development of a river, to a reconsideration of the Arab refugee problem suggested, I think, best by the Demo-

cratic platform, to the crowning mercy of a final reconciliation that can be brought about by a true peace settlement.

Peace is our objective in the Middle East, and peace is the objective of Israel, and peace is our responsibility in part. "Seek peace, and pursue it," says the Psalmist. And that we must do.

Now is our chance

Open up our minds and our hearts and we shall seek peace for ourselves and all who share our aspirations. When history writes its verdict let it say that we pursued peace with all of our courage, that we did everything that it was in our hands to do to make sure that the blessing was brought to our children and all those who think as we do.

We are, in this country, the youngest of people—but we are the oldest of republics. Now is our chance, in this country, to extend the hand of friendship to the oldest of people and the youngest of republics.



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IT HAS HAPPENED BEFORE

SOVIET ATTITUDES TO CAUCASUS JEWS

from a Student of Soviet Affairs

The JEWISH OBSERVER'S report last week, that 43 years after the October Revolution the Communist Party newspaper at Buynaksk, one of the urban centres of the Dagestan Autonomous Republic, had accused Jews of drinking the blood of Moslem children, is worthy of further investigation.

This kind of anti-Semitic libel, reminiscent of the worst days of Tsarist Russia—and Streicher's Germany—could never have appeared in a Soviet newspaper, even in the remotest parts of the country, were it not for the views expressed by Kruschev on the subject of Jews.

But the deeper significance of the Buynaksk affair is that once again it demonstrates that, although in 43 years Russia has changed from one of the most backward states in Europe to the second most powerful industrial country in the world, there have been surprisingly few changes on a level that really matters: in the minds of a great many of her people.

Thirty languages : For there is nothing new about the Buynaksk affair. The Mountain Jews of Dagestan have lived since time immemorial in this wild country, in which over 30 completely different languages are spoken, many of them only by the inhabitants of a few villages.

In the last decades of the Tsarist régime in Russia, the government used the fanatical and ignorant highlanders in special cavalry regiments for the suppression of revolutionary activities in Russia proper. It was then that the poison of anti-Judaism was firmly planted by Tsar-

ist officials among the fanatical Moslem Shia of Dagestan.

When, in the winter of 1917/18, the Mountain Jews returned from the Tsarist army to their villages, where they were either farmers or craftsmen, they found the country in the hands of White Russian forces. For a time the Anti-Bolshevik "Whites" had the upper hand, and their gangs sacked and burned many Jewish villages, and distributed their fields among the neighbouring Moslem villages. The Jewish inhabitants were murdered or banished.

A fighting race : As a result the Mountain Jews, a fighting race, flocked to the Red Guards and played an important part in establishing the Soviet régime in this part of the Caucasus. But the Soviet victory did not give them back their lost lands.

In 1926 they appealed to the Department of Nationalities of the Central Executive of the Russian Federal Republic, of which Dagestan forms part. After two more years of investigation and local attempts to redress the wrongs suffered by the Mountain Jews, the Commission for the Rural Settlement of Jews (Komzet) found that there had been an anti-Jewish pogrom at Makhachkala, capital of Dagestan, in 1926, and that it had been followed by pogroms in other urban centres of the republic.

In the words of the Komzet report presented to the Federal Russian Government: "The pogrom turned on the accusation that Jews had used the blood of Moslems, and had apparently been organised beforehand; this would explain how it came to break out at the same time in different places..."

No Jewish workers : The Commission also found that the local Soviet authorities refused to employ Jewish workers—unemployment was widespread at the time in the Soviet Union—and that the local Soviet administration contained former Tsarist officials, who had participated in the massacre of Mountain Jews during the Civil War.

The top Soviet authorities of Dagestan promised to restore the rights and possessions of the Mountain Jews, but as soon as the Commission had left, the Jews of the Derbent District were submitted, in the words of an official report, to "...a reaction that... took the form of revenge for the unpleasantness temporarily caused (by Jewish complaints)... In the centre of the area where most Mountain Jews are settled—the Derbent District—the oppressive treatment of the Mountain Jewish masses is persistently maintained..."

Still the same : That happened in 1929. Thirty-one years later, the Mountain



THE "REVOLUTION" IN RED SQUARE
—but no change in Dagestan

Jews are still without their land and subjected to the same kinds of accusation.

It may be argued that the anti-religious campaign, intensified on Moscow's orders in the last three years, has got out of hand and that its racist, anti-Jewish character has emerged against the wishes of the central party authorities.

Now, the salient fact about active anti-religious propaganda in the Soviet Union is, that, while the top ranks of the Communist Party, imbued with Marxist-Leninist views on religion, are concerned by the survival of religious beliefs, because they see in them a danger to the communist system, the national and local party apparatus would like to leave religious matters severely alone.

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hard-headed politicians and administrators without ideological convictions, they are against the creation of tensions which might interfere with their task of making Soviet workers and peasants produce ever-increasing quantities of goods. This is particularly the case in the rural areas, where 55 per cent of the country's population still lives, and where religious beliefs are still very strong.

The upshot of these contradictory pressures and interests is that the local Soviet bureaucracy usually chooses the easiest way out. Thus, in Russia proper, where the overwhelming majority of the population is Orthodox, anti-religious attacks are usually directed at non-existent Catholics and the few Baptists and other non-conformists.

In the western Ukraine, where Catholicism is strong, Baptists are again the target, together with Jehovah's Witnesses and other non-conformists, while the favourite target in the eastern Ukraine is Catholicism. In Catholic Lithuania, anti-religious propaganda is directed mostly against Protestants, and in Protestant Estonia it is directed against Catholics.

Obvious target: But the Jewish minority forms the most obvious target for anti-religious attacks everywhere in the Soviet Union. Expending most of the anti-religious feeling in attacks on the Jewish religion leaves little energy over for attacks on the religion of the majority, who can still hit back.

No wonder then, that in Moslem Dagestan, where religious feelings are still very strong, local party officials, pressed by Moscow to combat "religious survivals" in the local population, should choose to attack the defenceless Jewish minority, which, they know, is in disgrace with the top leaders of the land.

In Russia proper and the Baltic states, attacks against the Jewish religion have only rarely openly assumed the character of familiar anti-Semitic agitation. But in the western Ukraine, whose population were among the most fervent of the Nazis' collaborators in their extermination policy, and where anti-Russian elements are still very powerful, local officials allow anti-Jewish outbreaks in the guise of anti-religious propaganda, as a vent for local nationalistic and fascist feelings.

It is no surprise, therefore, that Polish Jews repatriated from the western Ukraine to Poland a year ago, reported that, on the eve of Passover, 1959, gangs of Ukrainian hooligans roamed the streets of Lvov and attacked Jewish passers-by without the police taking any steps to intervene.

BOOKS

I AND THOU

MARTIN BUBER, JEWISH EXISTENTIALIST
by Malcolm L. Diamond; 234 pp.,
index; (Oxford University Press)
21s.

I suppose that since Spinoza, no Jewish thinker has so influenced the Christian religious world as Martin Buber. Books and articles, in many languages, have been written about him, and here comes the latest study of this thought-provoking octogenarian. The author is a man who has studied both in England and in the United States and is today Assistant Professor in the Department of Religion at Princeton. It is possible wholeheartedly to dislike the thought and writing of Buber, and it is also possible to set him on a very high pedestal indeed and see round that magnificent head of his a highly luminous halo. Dr. Diamond is a humble *hassid*, a disciple and apostle of the great master, and does not hide the fact. "Until the spring of 1958 I knew Martin Buber", he writes, "only as an intellectual figure. I had been deeply stirred by his outlook but the impact lacked the peculiar warmth that direct contact may engender. The three months he spent at Princeton University were a revelation. Not only did he live up to the image that he projects in his work, but his unfailing humour and his fresh approach to all experience surpassed all possible anticipation. . . . I can only hope that this study . . . reflects something of the wonder I felt at the man." There is a *hassid* writing about his *zaddik*, an evangelist telling the gospel of his master. Indeed, except for some slight criticism of Buber's views on St. Paul, the author sings throughout the book a paean of praise to Saint Martin.

If the reader bears in mind that he is reading the work of an enthusiast he will, if at all interested in Buber, discover a work of great learning, giving a very human picture of this bearded existentialist and an explanation of his thought, that he will not find elsewhere. For most of us a guide through the labyrinth of Buber's thought is necessary. Neither Buber's thought nor his writing is easy. His most important contribution to thought is *I and Thou*, which has appeared this year in a paperback edition. It is incredibly hard to digest and readers who fall by the roadside before they reach the end must be more than those



PROFESSOR MARTIN BUBER
The Master finds his Rashi

who follow Buber's thought to the last page.

The author must realise this fact and he attempts to act as Rashi to the sacred text and for two chapters explains, for the ordinary reader, what Buber wrote for the extraordinary reader. And yet just as you cannot explain Hegel and Kant to children in the kindergarten, so you must not expect the ordinary reader always to know what Buber is writing about. I will cite a Diamond-Buber statement on p. 22. This is Diamond explaining the master:

"The I-It attitude becomes a source of evil whenever the individual becomes so addicted to it that he remains absorbed in his own purposes and concerns when he should be responding in a fresh way to the beings he meets."

And then he quotes the master himself:—

"The subjective knowledge of the one turning-towards about his turning-towards, this holding back of an I which does not enter into the action with the rest of the person, an I to which the action is an object—all this dispossesses the moment, takes away its spontaneity."

Simple, isn't it?

We are sailing in less rough waters when we come to the chapter "The Man of Today And the Jewish Bible." The reader of the Bible who would like to make life easy for himself should be a fundamentalist. Every word in the Bible, he will say, is inspired and every word is true. Whether Jonah swallowed a very

big fish or whether a very big fish swallowed Jonah is quite immaterial. Once the Bible tells you it is so, then it is so. And there is no room for the thought "it ain't necessarily so." The reader with a more critical eye will be happy to make use of "higher criticism" and for the first time, he will see things in the Bible which his fundamentalist eye never saw before. The reader who is untroubled by fundamentalist theories or higher-critical fancies will find pleasures of his own in the Books of the Bible, just as he will find them in ancient Egyptian papyri or in the Iliad or Odyssey. But just as Buber is different from most other men on almost all subjects, so in his reading of the Bible, he is his own very individualistic self. At heart he is quite a fundamentalist. His head has, however, got in the way of his heart, and he has swallowed quite an amount of higher criticism and will not have it called the higher anti-Semitism. Ultimately he is so good a Jew that he is prepared to rewrite the Bible in his own Buberian image. Professor Diamond very skilfully shows how he has done so and gives vivid illustrations to illumine the methods Buber uses.

The latter part of the book under review is concerned with Buber's attitude to Hassidism and his views on Jesus. I said at the beginning of this review that his influence on Christians had been great. What has been his influence on Jews? Very much less than upon gentiles. But in one field of learning, he has opened many chapters in the book of Jewish history which were practically unknown to Jews of the West. I refer, of course, to his rediscovery of the Besht and that eighteenth century mystical movement known as Hassidism. Although Eastern European Jewry lived it, Jews living to the west of the Rhine, knew almost nothing whatever about it. Buber studied the movement and became a convert. He saw in the Besht and his followers a new heaven and a new earth. Let it be said at once, that Hassidism is largely his creation. He took the raw diamonds of the Kimberley of the Besht and turned them into polished stones, fit to adorn the Daughter of Zion. He gave meanings to simple expressions and simple stories of the Master of the Good Name and made them appear to be the most profound statements of religious and mystical truth. For many who were beginning to find Moses not to their taste and Maimonides foreign to their understanding, this rediscovery of the Besht was like coming upon an oasis of truth in a desert of dead dogma.

Buber goes rather far in his admiration of Jesus, so that Ronald Smith has writ-

ten that Buber may in some sense be considered a Christian!

Although he lives in Jerusalem and may be called a Zionist, his Zionism is emphatically not the Zionism of others, and the author puts it mildly when he writes: "Because of their conviction that the ideal of Zion must not be subordinated to the political exigencies of a Jewish state, Buber and a number of like-minded men were led into conflict with the leaders of the Jewish settlement in Palestine."

This book gives us an enlightening account of the life and thought of one of the most original and extraordinary Jews of this twentieth century.

E. D. G.

LETTER

OPERATIVE SURVIVAL

Sir,—Has not Mr. Ionides, rather naughtily, left out the operative five words from his "quotation" from your review of his book?

These five words—"if they managed to survive"—expressed the essence of your view of Mr. Ionides's attitude to the Jewish problem. By leaving them out, Mr. Ionides tries to convey the false impression that you are against the possibility of Jews being patriotic citizens of countries that want them as their citizens and do not, now and again, submit them to pogroms, mass extermination in gas chambers or, at the mildest, to political, social and economic discrimination.

As for the second part of Mr. Ionides's letter, there is nothing original about his sentiments. As far as I know, he is a staunch anti-Communist, but strangely enough he uses on the possible division of Jewish loyalties arguments that are very common in the Kremlin.

R. Ainsztein

Little Hadham, Herts.

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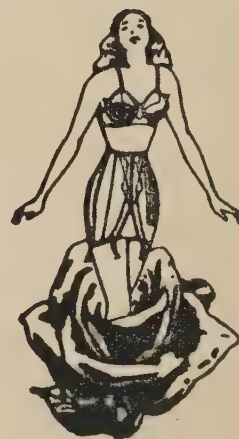
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SHARE MARKET BOOM REFLECTS GROWING PROSPERITY

CAPITAL GAINS SPUR INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS

from our Jerusalem correspondent

Of the dozen or so share issues that were offered to the public this year none was sold at par; premiums were at least 10 per cent above the nominal value and in one case reached 75 per cent.

Total stock (ordinary and preference shares) amounted to nearly £17 million in face value and sold like hot cakes to a share-hungry public for nearly £21.5 million, i.e. an aggregate premium of over 26 per cent.

All these issues went through two stages of approval—first by the various consortiums of underwriting banks (which are responsible to their clients for investment advice), and second by the Finance Ministry's Securities Board (the "Zagagi Committee") which was set up in 1959 for the express purpose of examining all share prospectuses in order to protect the investing public from excessively speculative ventures.

Trend toward stock: What makes this even more remarkable is that the investment in these shares bears hardly any relation to their yield. There are any number of gilt-edged government bonds (linked to the cost of living, for example, as a hedge against inflation) with a guaranteed and *tax-exempt* interest rate of 4½ per cent. Some of them do not even have to be listed on individual income-tax returns.

Dividends from stock, on the other hand, count as income and are subject to the regular tax rates, which, depending on individual brackets, may be as high as 45 per cent. Clearly, then, a share that yields, say, 8-10 per cent of its face value (but much less than that if it is sold at a premium) and is then still subject to tax, should not be a very attractive proposition.

Yet, although in the period under review issues of bonds and debentures still ran 2½ times as high as equities, there has lately been a clear trend away from the former towards stock; moreover there is a decided public preference for voting shares.

Handsome killing: There are several reasons for this. All the shares offered to the public since the Zagagi Committee started work, were issued either by exist-

ing industrial firms which needed capital for expansion, or by banks which had founded investment trusts. In each case the new shares were offered to the firms' existing shareholders on a pro-rata basis, somewhat below their estimated market value, or as a bonus instead of dividends.

In either case, the shareholder could then sell his new shares on the market (much above their cost) and could pocket the entire proceeds as a net profit, because as in Britain, capital gains are tax-exempt in Israel. Quite a number of people who hung on to their shares for several months, made a killing later on and sold them for twice as much as they had paid.

There is an additional reason: the public has become share-conscious, and the limited companies have become profitable.

Government's campaign: In the early years of Jewish settlement in this country, East European and Oriental immigrants made up the bulk of the population. They were in the habit of investing in real estate, perhaps in shops, but shares were alien to them.

When the German influx started, German immigrants brought along their investment habits and bought shares, but for many years they suffered. Such industries as there were hardly paid any dividends and stock went begging on the market much below par.

This situation changed radically less than two years ago, when the Government embarked on a deliberate campaign to encourage public investment in order to relieve the national development budget, which until then had been the only major source of investment capital.

Public's awakening: As a first step, corporate taxes were lowered from 56 to



IN THE HADERA PAPER MILL
Big profits to be made—not only on paper
48 per cent, write-offs for plant and machinery were increased, the Zagagi Committee was set up and, above all, efforts were made to create an investment mentality (in preference to previous appeals to patriotic motives for bond subscriptions).

Thus, when the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange moved into a new building earlier this year, the "socialist" Finance Minister sent his cordial greetings. Kol Israel broadcasts financial reports in its regular news bulletins, as well as a weekly report on dealings on the Stock Exchange.

The public, on the other hand, finally realised that a share in a solid firm is not only an excellent safeguard against losing one's savings in an inflation; it is also a profitable investment in an expanding economy.

Frantic bulls: German Jews in Israel, who had for so many years envied the, to them, primitive approach of the East Europeans, whose land holdings had skyrocketed in value while shares were dormant, now reaped the harvest of their perseverance.

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An almost frantic bull market in equities developed; very often the Stock Exchange reports marked certain highly popular shares "buyers only."

Trading on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange totalled I£40 million in the first eight months of this year, but while in January the proportion between bonds and shares was 75:25, it reversed gradually and became 40:60 in August.

Levelling off: And, whereas over the past 12 months bonds (although linked to the value of the dollar or the cost of living) rose only slightly, or kept steady, the average price of ordinary shares rose by nearly a hundred per cent, and in some cases trebled.

The index calculated by the Central Bureau of Statistics shows that ordinary shares rose from an annual average of 146.8 in 1958 to 275.6 points at the end of 1959 while preference shares rose only from 150.4 to 190.1 and linked bonds from 311.7 to 328.4.

The table in the next column shows clearly the trends over the last twelve months.

If daily and weekly fluctuations are disregarded, it is evident that last year's frantic buying is over and prices are gradually levelling off. They are, however, still on a definitely upward curve, and the question that arises is whether and

	October 1960	Highest in preceding	Lowest 12 months
Dollar-linked			
6½ per cent Keren Hayesod Deb. ...	101½	109 5/8	99 3/8
Index-linked			
6½ per cent Electric Corp. Deb. ...	116½	118½	110½
Shares			
Mortgage Bank	345½	350	145½
Electric Corp.	621	621	474
Assis	240	240	88
Potash Co.	281	281	93

how long the present trend will continue.

Speculators' field day: Investment counsellors generally advise their clients to be cautious, but the speculators go on buying—and up to now the speculators have come off best. Experts are unanimous that the current development is healthy; it leads Israel in the direction of those European economies where the public invests its savings in the development of its own industry.

No danger of a market crash is in sight because the country's economy is steadily advancing. Even if there were a crash, which experts dismiss as most unlikely, there could be no mass disaster because there are no marginal sales and no forward dealings. All transactions on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange have to be paid in cash and completed within 24 hours.

On the other hand, some experts believe that if public investment is to assume the proportions normal in Europe, forward dealings must be permitted; 24 hours, they say, does not allow sufficient play for the main function of the Stock Exchange from the national point of view—to prevent wide fluctuations.

Into a bear? Taxation is also an issue. If capital gains were to be taxed as they are in the U.S. (but not in Britain), the bull might turn into a bear. That would be disastrous for the economy as a whole, yet many of the new share issues are especially designed to evade tax on income.

The Treasury for the time being prefers this situation because it creates an investment climate and provides much-needed funds for the needs of industry.



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from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

The influence of the Histadrut in its capacity as owner of economic undertakings is not as pronounced in industry as in agriculture or communications. Nevertheless, the Histadrut has been playing an important role in industry.

Any enterprise in which the Histadrut owns 50 per cent or more of the shares is classified as belonging to the Histadrut sector. This means that, statistically, a plant like Alliance Tyres, where a considerable amount of private capital has been invested, "belongs" to the Histadrut, though in fact private interests have much to say in its running.

Even so, the value of output in the Histadrut sector of industry in 1959 reached only £457 million out of a total of £1,965 million. Generally speaking, it may thus be said that industry in Israel is overwhelmingly under private control.

Concentration on the heavies : But the Histadrut's share is very appreciable in some important branches like non-metallic minerals, rubber, plastics, manufactured foodstuffs and wood.

The accompanying table shows the value of output produced by Israel industry as a whole and by the Histadrut industries in various branches. It will be noticed that some branches, like textiles, clothing, leather, diamonds and paper are almost entirely privately owned.

Another thing becomes clear from the table: the share of the Histadrut is greater in the heavier industries, and especially in industries connected with building. This may be due to the influence of Solel Boneh, the big contracting firm, which has long been striving to make itself independent of supplies from private sources. (One of the thoughts behind the "Steel Town" project was to supply Histadrut-produced building iron to the local building market).

Increase in size : Cement, lime, gravel, glass and building stone are all branches where the Histadrut predominates. It has a sizeable share of the metal industry (its relatively low percentage in the table being due to the predominance of private interests in the motor vehicle branch). The largest plywood factory is likewise a Histadrut concern, but the furniture branch is mainly in private hands.

Among the lighter industries, food-

VALUE OF OUTPUT (£ MILLIONS)

Branch	Total	Histadrut Sector	% of Histadrut in total
Metals, Machinery and Vehicles ...	338.4	79.8	23.6
Electrical Appliances	51.4	7.3	14.2
Non-metallic Minerals	116.9	78.7	67.3
Food Industry	347.1	114.6	33.0
Textiles	266.9	5.9	2.2
Clothing	184.9	0.5	0.3
Wood and Furniture	116.4	34.9	29.9
Printing and Paper	98.7	7.0	7.1
Chemical and Pharmaceuticals ...	169.1	34.4	20.4
Diamonds	92.0	2.0	2.2
Footwear and Leather	73.4	3.6	4.9
Rubber and Plastics	51.0	21.0	41.2
Mines and Quarries	37.5	13.8	36.8
Miscellaneous	21.1	3.3	15.6
Various Workshops in Histadrut			
Agricultural Settlements	—	50.2	—
Grand Total	1,964.8	457.0	23.2

stuffs are a natural province for the Histadrut, since most Israel agricultural settlements are affiliated with it, and agricultural marketing is dominated by Tnuva — another Histadrut body. Indeed, it might have been expected that here the Histadrut's share would exceed one-third. However, there are a large number of well-established and successful private plants manufacturing foodstuffs and these have more than held their own.

The average size of plants in the Histadrut sector has been steadily increasing. Indeed some of the medium-sized and smaller co-operative undertakings in the towns have been finding it more and more difficult to compete, and despite some new additions the total number of Histadrut industrial undertakings was one less in 1959 than in 1958.

Productivity on the upgrade : The total number of workers in Histadrut industry rose from 27,837 in 1958 to 29,232 in 1959—an increase of 5 per cent. The value of output at fixed prices rose by 15.3 per cent over the same period. This indicates an appreciable improvement in average productivity per worker.

Taking industry as a whole, the increase in the value of output at fixed prices was very similar, but that in the number of workers was larger (8.3 per cent). There is therefore some evidence for the assertion that productivity has been rising more rapidly in Histadrut-controlled than in private industries during 1959. But in 1958, the opposite appears to have been the case.

The picture that emerges is one of whole branches dominated by the private sector, some sub-branches (albeit important ones) virtually under Histadrut control, and continued competition between

the two sectors over most of the field.

There is, however, nothing to indicate that the Histadrut will in future extend its share of Israel industry to a really significant extent. It has not succeeded in doing so in recent years, and the constant accretion of new private plants is likely to prevent serious inroads in years to come.

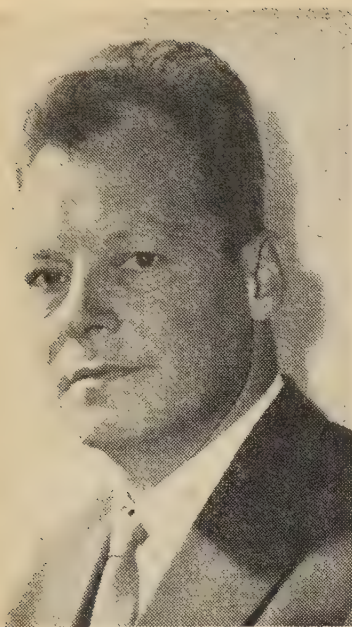
DISCOUNT BANK'S LONDON BRANCH

The Discount Bank's Swiss affiliate, Discount Bank (Overseas) Limited, has opened a branch in London. It is one of the few merchant banks in the world to have overseas branches, and apart from those in Israel, it also has branches in Peru, Venezuela and Spain, in addition to Lugano, with headquarters in Zurich. Assets total 145 million Swiss francs.

The Resident Director of the new London branch is Rudolph Detsiny, a 45-year old Hungarian with a South African wife, and father of two teenage children. Detsiny has been connected with financial matters for many years, as well as having been London correspondent for various European newspapers.

He is also the treasurer of the Liberal International, and is a keen driver. He was in fact one of the drivers who qualified in the recent Monte Carlo Rally.

Customers increase : The Discount Bank welcomes private and business customers alike, so the keynote is informality and friendliness at its new Gresham Street premises. Since the Discount Bank acquired a fifty per cent interest in the Anglo-Federal Banking Corporation, now housed in the same building, the number of the Bank's customers has continued to increase rapidly.



INITIATOR FROM BERLIN
Mayor Willi Brandt

BERLIN BUYS ISRAEL BONDS

HOLLAND, GERMANY & ITALY HEAD NEW DEVELOPMENTS

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

No banner headlines have greeted this week's international conference on local Government. Perhaps they should have done, because some of the mayors who are attending the conference have helped to bring about an important Israeli economic break-through.

For the first time since they were first launched in the early nineteen-fifties, Israel Bonds are being bought on a large scale and in an organised manner by non-Jews. Of course, there have always been some non-Jews among the many buyers of Israel Bonds, but they purchased them as individuals.

The striking aspect of the latest Bond drives is that they have been organised voluntarily by non-Jews themselves, and the response has been excellent.

Public meetings : The whole matter started in Holland. A third of all the country's mayors organised public meet-

ings in their town halls, at which non-Jewish citizens were invited to participate as a national duty in the development of Israel.

From these meetings the *Wij Doen Mee* ("we take part") organisation has grown up. Roman Catholics, Calvinists and non-religious Dutchmen have banded together to mobilise funds for the purchase of Israel Bonds.

So far, they have been highly successful, and between \$300,000 and \$500,000 worth of Israel Bonds are bought every year by Dutch non-Jews. *Wij Doen Mee* does not intend to limit its activities to Holland, however, and is now actively studying ways to put over the movement in other countries.

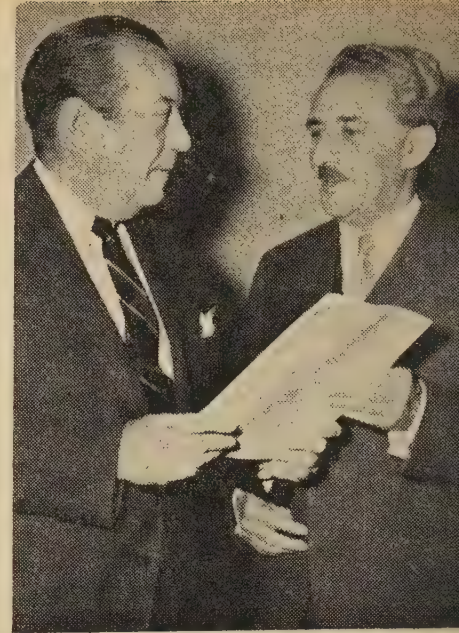
Germany too : It has already gained a foothold in Federal Germany. At the mayors' conference, West Berlin mayor Willi Brandt announced that West Germans will follow in Dutch footsteps—but with one important difference. Although Israel Bond buying in Holland was organised by the mayors, most purchases have been made by private individuals. In Germany, it is the municipalities who will be doing the buying, 136 of them so far.

As a gesture of confidence in Israel's future, and also in order to spur investment by Germans and others in non-European countries, the decision was taken by the central organisation representing all German municipalities that part of every municipality's reserves will be invested in Israel Bonds.

The actual amount to be put into Bonds—and attract interest—will vary with the size of the town or city concerned, having been fixed at a set proportion to the number of inhabitants. Added stimulus will be given by the decision of the German Government to cover the difference between the interest paid by countries whose bonds are bought and that generally asked by organisations with funds to spare for investment.

Joint project mooted : The Italian Government has taken a similar decision, and other governments are expected to follow suit. In this situation, it is hardly surprising that the European office of the Israel Bonds organisation should have launched an all-out drive to persuade investors to follow the example of the Dutch and West German municipalities.

The idea seems to be getting a firm



EXECUTOR IN NEW YORK
Mayor Wagner with Sharett

hold of many different types of non-Jewish groups—economic, religious and intellectual. Israel Bonds are already being sold in 29 countries, and efforts are now being made in Finland, Portugal, Ireland and Austria, among others, to increase this number.

Already, two delegations are expected in Israel to negotiate a joint project for the purchase of Israel Bonds, not only because this will help in Israel's own development, but because it will also free Israeli capital and manpower for development projects in the Afro-Asian world.

Not just a refuge : This reflects a "quiet revolution" in European thinking about Israel and Israeli thinking about development aid. As recently as three years ago, Israel seemed to be primarily a refuge for Jews from all over the world who were either oppressed, or discriminated against, or immigrated to Israel because they were idealists.

The speed with which Israel has established relations with the new nations of Africa and Asia, and the technical and other aid she has made available to them, short as she herself is of both, has changed the European's conception of the country.

Israelis themselves would certainly not have believed, even fifteen years ago, that Burma would be friendly and Lebanon not, or that Dakar and Tokyo would be nearer to Tel Aviv than Cairo or Baghdad. But having found friends and allies in Africa and Asia, Israel is well aware that their friendship can only develop if they are helped to develop.

No strings : Not only must know-how

ISRAEL'S GLORIOUS FUTURE

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be made available to them, and Israel has much to teach from her own experience of building up an independent state from scratch.

The limit has always been imposed by Israel's own scant means, but now a way out has been found. If non-Jews, as well as Jews, throughout the free world, aid in Israel's development, this will free more resources for Israel to increase her aid to other countries.

The logic behind this reasoning appeals to Israel Bond Buyers, as is demonstrated by the success of the Bond drives in Holland and West Germany, but it is just as valid in the realm of ideas as in financial and economic spheres.

American influx: U.S. President-elect Kennedy has stated that he intends to exempt from army service those Americans who would be prepared to serve as technical assistants in the new countries of the world. Plans are already afoot in Israel to make it possible to invite American Jews to choose Israel as the country where they would like to serve. Should they materialise, there may well be an inflow of young Americans to the country, bigger than anything seen so far.

TEL-AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE

Conditions on the Tel Aviv Stock market were rather hectic during the week ending November 11, 1960. After the almost continuous rise in share prices, which in many cases more than doubled in comparison with the beginning of this year a sharp fall started on Sunday, November 6, and continued throughout Monday and Tuesday. In three days, most shares lost between 10 and 15 per cent of their value. However, on Wednesday and Thursday a sharp reaction set in, as heavy buying orders were received at lower level.

By the end of the week prices were somewhat lower as compared with the preceding week but on the average only 2-3 per cent. The Union Bank share index (1959=100) dropped from 329.5 on November 3 to 323.3 per November 10.

In the bond market, dollar-linked securities continued their limited but steady decline. The Union Bank index for this category dropped from 92.9 to 91.7 on November 10. Index-linked bonds, on the other hand, were steadier, and the U.B. index rose from 100 to 100.7 on November 10.

During the week under review, the State of Israel decided to sell £500,000 of its holdings of Palestine Electric Co. shares at £5.35 a share, a price which compares with the present London quotation of 18/-.

IN BRIEF

TAMBOUR PAINTS TAKEN OVER

The Palestine Economic Corporation and Anglo-Israel Securities Ltd. are to acquire the majority of the stock of Israel's leading paint manufacturing company, Tambour Paints, Mr. Joseph Meyerhog, President of P.E.C., has announced. Anglo-Israel Securities Ltd. is the new English investment corporation headed by Sir Harry d'Avigdor Goldsmith. It was established by the Rothschilds and three other leading British merchant banks.

The aim of P.E.C. and Anglo-Israel Securities in Tambour is to encourage the export of Israel paint. With this in view, additional capital is being made available to the company, whose factory in Haifa has recently been expanded and now employs 135 workers. The company's present annual sales abroad are about \$250,000.

CLASSIFIED

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, November 19

EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION, 26a Commercial Road, E.1, Melavah Malka. Speakers: Rabbi J. H. Cymerman (Federation of Synagogues), Rev. A. Elfand (Brondesbury). Mr. N. Rabonowitz will preside. 7.30 p.m.

Monday, November 21

WOOLWICH & DISTRICT ZIONIST SOCIETY. St. Peters Parish Hall, Anglesea Road, S.E.18. Cine-film of Israel presented by Mr. Lou Delroy. 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 22

THEODOR HERZL Z.S. 57 Eton Avenue, N.W.3. Zion House Lecture. Helen Rosenau will speak on "Architectural Sites of Outstanding Significance" (illustrated). 8 p.m.

BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

33.3 metres — 9009 kcs.

Fri. 18th November: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 20.30 Sabbath Programme.

Sat. 19th November: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Editorial Opinion. 20.35 Cantorial Music.

Sun. 20th November: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Heritage: Music in the Bible. 20.40 "In the Jewish World."

Mon. 21st November: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Newsreel. 20.35 Israel Songs.

Tues. 22nd November: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Commentary. 20.30 A Visit to Adamit: A new Border Settlement in western Galilee.

Wed. 23rd November: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Composers of Israel: Karel Salmon.

Thurs. 24th November: 20.15 The News. 20.25 Investment in Israel: Col. John Furman. 20.30 Music. 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation, with Yehuda Goodman.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

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HOW DELEGATES VIEW THE COMING YEAR

REPORTS OF J.N.F. CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

As reported in our columns last week, all Sunday sessions of the J.N.F. Annual Conference were devoted to a comprehensive examination of fund-raising media, education and publicity. The full and lively debate which followed the tabling of reports reflected the belief by delegates from all over the country that there was a large body of people who could still be enrolled in one or other aspect of J.N.F. work. The problem was, how to win them over. By more public meetings with speakers, or by more film-shows? By more pamphlets and newsletters, or through greater use of direct advertising? Were there not complete age groups still lost to the J.N.F.? Was it possible to devise still more attractive communal events? Many of these questions were answered in the debate.

The plenary session began with the announcement of results of the election of honorary officers. These are listed on another page. It was followed by the treasurers' report (given last week).

FINANCE AND BEQUESTS

"A bequest to the J.N.F. should be as traditional as the Blue Box in your home," said Bernard Maisel when he delivered the report of the committee on Finance and Bequests. Films and pamphlets were available to show how such bequests could be earmarked for special projects, and they should be used to un-

derpin the campaign for Executor and Trustee work. Mr. Maisel also reminded delegates of the social service scheme offered by the J.N.F. and applicable to all charitable donations. He further made the point that gifts of shares, land and insurance policies were particularly welcomed by the J.N.F. Charitable Trust, because it would receive the whole income from such endowments free of tax. Other contributions were subject to income and surtax in the hands of the donors.

There had been a demand voiced at this committee for more specific information on the 'deployment in Israel of K.K.L. moneys, and the benefits that had accrued to the nation as a consequence of land reclamation. Mr. Maisel announced that this would be put into leaflet form devised in an easily assimilated style.

ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Cyril Stein, chairman of the Organisation and Development committee, began his report with a proposal that stronger efforts be made immediately to establish new Commissions throughout the country. He extended his committee's congratulations to the Younger Commissions, who had set up seven new branches in the past year.

Mr. Stein, who is also chairman of the London Regional Council, urged the ex-

pansion of existing Commissions, so that the work was not restricted to the faithful few.

Another proposal was that outside bodies, such as trade groups and combined charities, be approached to arrange annual functions in aid of the J.N.F.

Regional councils for the Provinces were also recommended, in order to help existing Commissions and develop new ones. Mr. Stein supported the Synagogue Department's idea of a J.N.F. Shabbat at which Ministers would make an appeal for trees.

"There is by no means sufficient co-operation between senior and younger Commissions, particularly in Box-placing and in the campaign for more tree inscriptions," Mr. Stein concluded. This was a problem which required the wholehearted co-operation of both groups.

FUNCTIONS COMMITTEE

In his review of Functions activities over the past year, and in the light of the committee's findings, S. J. Birn, chairman, stressed the importance of the Blue and White scheme. He saw no reason why this should not be fully supported by all Commissions.

The Golf and Bridge Tournament Executives were warmly congratulated on their results, but Mr. Birn added that, here again, more local support for these two events was needed.

Independence Day: To celebrate the 13th anniversary of the foundation of the State of Israel next year, Mr. Birn reported a recommendation that Independence Day functions be held throughout the country and, wherever possible, co-operation with the Younger Commissions be arranged for these functions. A special London function was also contemplated in addition to the already well-established Independence Day Dinner.

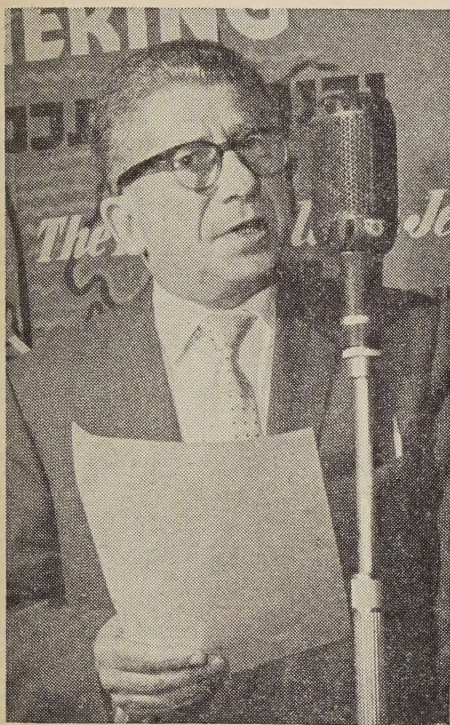
Mr. Birn's committee also recommended the formation of fellowships whose task would be the organisation of special activities. In this way it was hoped to recruit workers who had hitherto shown no direct interest in the general work of the Commissions, but who might be interested in the special activities envisaged.

Mr. Birn, too, urged closer liaison between the Senior and Younger Commissions, whose work, he said, "should be regarded as complementary towards the achievement of the purposes of the Jewish National Fund."



The president welcomes Dublin delegates Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Marcus and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Leon.

J P A - J N F N E W S



S. I. Applebaum reporting on behalf of his committee.

INFORMATION AND TOURISM

Declaring that Israel's Barmitzvah year and the J.N.F.'s 60th anniversary should be taken as a signal for a large-scale publicity campaign, S. I. Applebaum recommended that Commissions use more films and speakers and ensure that pamphlet material be effectively distributed. Mr. Applebaum was giving the report of the Publicity, Information and Tourism committee.

On the subject of tourism, the committee had heard reports from S. Rosenblatt of Liverpool, Trevor Chinn and other members of Younger Commissions. These showed beyond dispute that tourism to Israel was still too expensive, and that the administrative committee should go very closely into the subject of costs.

The role of the *J.N.F. News* incorporated within the *Jewish Observer* as a clearing-house of information for all Commissions was described by Barnet Litvinoff, who recommended that every Commission should give to one of its officers the assignment of press liaison. This applied equally to such publications as *Sabra*, and the Functions newsletter.

Note from Hackney: all tickets for the Hackney event on November 20 have been sold.

ABOUT BOXES, TREES, GOLDEN BOOK

The money for the Barmitzvah Forest of 450,000 trees is to be raised in addition to that for the Biranit project as a one-year effort only. This was pointed out by J. Mellick, chairman of the Trees, Boxes and Golden Book committee, in giving the report of his colleagues to the full session. He announced amid applause that the president would give £500, to be credited to the Commission from whose area the greatest number of trees, in proportion to its Jewish community, was received; and stated that, as part of the effort, a special Tu B'Shvat Tree Drive would be held on Sunday, January 29, and February 5, 1961.

Their deliberations had revealed considerable anxiety regarding Box work, said Mr. Mellick. Their proposal to remedy the situation was that a Box chairman be appointed in each Commission in order to supervise this work adequately. (Of course, many Commissions had already established this principle).

In welcoming the new Golden Book certificate, the chairman hoped that it would lead to increased subscriptions, and suggested that additional efforts should be made to popularise the *Sefer Barmitzvah* and *Sefer Batmitzvah* as well as the *Sefer Haya'ed*.

PROMOTING AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

"The object of the Youth and Education department of the Jewish National Fund is the stimulation of Jewish education and its enhancement by the introduction of the spirit of living Israel into the classroom," declared Miss B. J. Barwell, who deputised for Dr. I. Levy, O.B.E., in presenting this department's recommendations to the Conference. "Jewish education in the Diaspora," she continued, "can best be strengthened by realising that Israel today is indissolubly linked with the history of the Jewish people throughout its generations."

The Youth and Education department would continue the production of educational and pictorial material, to provide essential visual aids on Israel for the use

of teachers and children. Miss Barwell believed that the study of Hebrew as a living language could be more strongly encouraged in Hebrew classes, and she advocated the creation of close personal links between the children of Great Britain and those of Israel, by such means as the exchange of school exhibitions and seasonal greetings. Tree collections and the house-to-house drives of youth movements should also be encouraged, the speaker added.

Miss Barwell concluded by urging all Commissions to promote the educational programme of the J.N.F. in their own areas, since it was an integral part of their work.



Jacob Tsur shown with a group of younger delegates.

JPA - JNF NEWS



Miss Beatrice Barwell speaks on education.

THE DEBATE

During the ensuing discussion, to which the president replied, the following were among those who took part: L. Domb, Kingsbury; I. Simia, Hackney; B. Gothelf, Stamford Hill; Julius Lowenthal, St. John's Wood and Hampstead; Trevor Chinn and Conrad Morris, Younger Commissions; L. Shocket, Hackney; J. Solomons, West Ham; Saul Rosenblatt, I. Karp and Mr. Birks, Liverpool; I. J. Pomson, Hendon; J. Leifer, Younger Commissions; P. Horowitz; A. Rosenberg, Bridge chairman; Berl Rosenblatt, S. I. Applebaum, Liverpool; Mrs. Anita Bursk, Mrs. Naomi Coleman, Manchester; Bruce Harris, Clive Stern, Younger Commissions; G. I. Friedman, Leeds; Mrs. M. Ruck, Birmingham.

Tsur's conclusions: As a Conference wind-up, the floor was given once again to the guest from Israel, Jacob Tsur. In an unprepared but powerful speech, the chairman of the K.K.L. Board emphasised a new, special problem of Zionism today. This was the fact that it did not have to face hostile philosophies, there being no other competing ideas in the Jewish world. Instead, it had to fight indifference.

The Zionism discussed that weekend, Mr. Tsur went on, was even less controversial than Zionism in general. For it was not concerned with politics but rather education and practical activities; a positive Judaism, in fact. "Without seeking to intervene in your domestic problems," he



Bernard Maisel during the debate.

continued, "I fail to understand why the London Board of Religious Education should put obstacles in the way of activities that offer the child real contact with Israel."

The speaker concluded by expressing his pleasure at the prominent part taken in the day's deliberations by a new, younger generation. He hoped that this newly-recruited sector of the community would give extra emphasis to the educational significance of J.N.F. work, because it was important for them to realise that they were not involved in a charity fund.

LATE FLASH: BARMITZVAH FOREST GIFTS ARE POURING IN. SEND YOURS TO THE PRESIDENT NOW! WE NEED £150,000.

THE YEAR'S OFFICERS

The following honorary officers of the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland were elected at the Conference's Sunday morning session.

President: Rosser Chinn

Joint Hon. Treasurers:

S. J. Birn, Michael Sacher

Vice-Presidents:

London :

H. Angel
T. Chinn
M. Clements
L. Domb
N. Ezro
Mrs. H. Gestetner
P. Haltrecht
A. Jenshil
H. Landy
L. Latner
Rev. Dr. I. Levy
J. Lowenthal
Dr. A. P. Magonet
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C. Molen
C. Morris
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I. J. Pomson
A. Rosenberg
Rev. A. Rosenfeld
H. Ross
S. Sabel
E. R. T. Shaerf
I. Simia
M. Simms
S. Solomon
C. Stein
C. Stern
Cllr. H. Stern
L. Tarlo
Mrs. I. Wolfson
M. Zaydner
S. Zilesnick

Provinces :

S. I. Applebaum
H. Black
M. Brostoff
Mrs. A. Bursk
B. Burton
L. Cohen
A. Daly
L. Davis
H. Elman
L. Ferrar
D. Fraenkel
I. Freedman
G. I. Friedman
J. Goldstone
M. Gorfunkle
S. B. Green
B. Halpern
I. Karp
H. A. Leon
C. Levene
J. Y. Marcus
J. Mellick
E. Raffles, J.P.
N. Robinson
S. Rosenblatt
L. O. Sher
M. Stungin
Prof. J. Weingreen
J. White
B. P. Zissman



Break-off for tea.

J P A - J N F NEWS

SWANSEA HONOURS PALTO



Ralph Gurka presenting Golden Book certificate to Lewis Palto.

A happy combination was struck at a dinner in Swansea this month. Local J.P.A. workers arranged a testimonial event in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Palto at the Synagogue Hall, and used the occasion also for a demonstration of solidarity with Israel that had the concrete result of a £1,500 J.P.A. contribution.

Mr. Palto has, of course, led this South Wales community's Zionist efforts for almost half a century, and in recognition of his role, Ralph Gurka of the J.P.A. administrative committee travelled down from London to present Mr. Palto and his wife with a Golden Book certificate. Mr. Palto asked his friends in Swansea to use the occasion to provide prayer-books for the synagogue.

Swansea is one of those small communities whose efforts on behalf of their fellow-Jews are quite out of proportion to their size. While there was only limited accommodation at this dinner, Mr. Palto and his colleagues will be contacting personally all those unable to attend. They feel sure they will raise more than the £2,400 that was realised in 1959.

Among those who joined Mr. Gurka in the tribute were H. Jackson, G. Levy M. Joseph and Mr. Benjamin.

Two brothers, veteran J.P.A. supporters, are celebrating their Golden Wedding within two weeks of each other, and the entire movement sends its greetings. The happy couples are Mr. and Mrs. I. Cohen of Finchley, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Caine of Brondesbury.

CLAUDE AND GAY LEIGH CENTRE IN KFAR HANASSI

Kfar Hanassi, one of the Anglo-Jewish outposts on Israel's frontier in Galilee, will benefit tremendously from the generous contribution of £50,000 which Mr. and Mrs. Claude Leigh have made to the J.P.A. Half of this sum will be utilised to build a Claude and Gay Leigh Centre and Dining Hall in the settlement which, up to now, has been without even those most modest amenities. The balance of £25,000 will be applied to another project which Mr. and Mrs. Leigh will select.

Most of Kfar Hanassi's 290 members have come from Great Britain. They have laboured with admirable courage to establish their kibbutz on firm foundation, but, despite their hard work and ingen-

uity, they have not yet been able to put the village on a self-supporting basis. For the decade of its existence, this settlement, situated on hard, stony soil in the Jordan Valley, has fought an uphill battle against difficult conditions.

Claude and Gay Leigh's generosity will bring an exciting change to the fortunes of Kfar Hanassi. Visitors have long been impressed by the devotion and true pioneering spirit these young people have shown—a spirit which now receives its well-merited reward.

Mr. Leigh is the head of a leading London Property Company. A well-known member of the Sephardi community, he has, for many years, been a faithful supporter of Israel causes.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

WEMBLEY: Mr. Jacob Fefer, 38 Blenheim Gardens, £3.16.0. Dr. J. A. Blau, 50 East Lane, £2.0.0. Dr. M. D. Cree, 3 Rugby Avenue, £2.0.0.

BRADFORD: Mr. R. Leventhall, 2 Chapel Street, 6, £2.12.0.

HULL: Mr. and Mrs. M. Hart, 45 Arlington Street, £4.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. J. Levy, 249 Boulevard, £3.0.0.

LEEDS: Mr. and Mrs. Cravitz and Son, 5 Abbotsford Place, 7, £5.15.0. Whitehall Veneers, Dock Ing Mills, Bradford Road West, Batley, £5.4.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Madeloff, 18 Talbot Avenue, 8, £5.3.0. B. and H. Kahan, 12 Garment Road, 7, £4.15.0. Mrs. L. Goldman, 28 Newton Park View, 7, £4.5.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Moss, 7 King George Avenue, 7, £4.2.6. Mrs. C. Brown, 7 Allerton Avenue, 17, £3.5.3. Leeds Christadelphians, Dewsbury Road, 11, £3.0.0. Mr. H. Pitchon, 11 Sandmoor Avenue, £3.0.0. Mr. A. Grunhut, 9 The Grove, 17, £3.5.9. Dr. H. Lindsay, 377 Street Lane, 17, £2.12.6. Mrs. M. Friedman, 360 Harrogate Road, 17, £2.12.6. Mr. and Mrs. M. Pitt, 10 Sandmoor Drive, 17, £4.2.0.

(All at £2.12.0.): Mr. A. Aber, 20 Kepler Grove, 8. Mr. M. Aber, 3 Kings Mount, 17. Mrs. Addlestone, 21 Sandhill Oval, 17. Mr. M. Berson, 177 Street Lane, 8. Mr. J. Berwin, 119 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. H. Blakey, 10 Chelwood Crescent, 8. Mrs. M. Bott, 22 Primley Park Avenue, 17. Mr. S. Bott, 30 Sandmoor Drive, 17. Dr. A. Brill, 32 Sandhill Oval, 17. Mr. D. Blackstone, "Stonecroft," Manor House Lane, 17. Mr. H. Brostoff, 2 Primley Park Avenue, 17. Mr. R. Brown, 134 Street Lane, 8. Mr. I. Cohen, 490 Street Lane, 17. Mr. E. Cussins, 23 Sandmoor Drive, 17. Mrs. Dante, 4 Sandhill Oval, 17. Mr. J. Dante, 572 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. H. J. Epstone, "Alwoodley Lodge," Sandmoor Avenue, 17. Mr. M. Ellis, 12 Nursery Lane, 17. Mr. R. Ellis, 33 Sandhill Lane, 17. Mr. I. H. Ellison, A.11 San Remo Towers, Bournemouth. Mrs. Janet Fox, 16 Oakwood Park, 8. Dr. C. Goldsborough, "Croft House," Wakefield Road, Rothwell Haigh. Mrs. Glassar, 1 Edmontown Place, 7. Mr. I. Goldberg, 39 Nunroyd Road, 17. Mrs. N. Goodman, 1 Sandmoor Drive, 17. Mr. M. Hirst, 378 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. H. Hyams, 107 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Dr. I. Hipshon, "Broomville," Harehills Lane, 8. Mrs. M. Kleiman, 6 Falkland Grove, 17. Dr. S. Linton, "Bentley House," 6. Mr. L. Leviten, 28 The Fairway, 17. Mr. L. Landey, 190 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. S. Lewis, 12 Sandmoor Drive, 17. Mrs. A. Morris, 12 West Park Crescent, 8. Mr. P. Myers, 69 The Drive, 17. Mr. I. Newman, 28 Falkland Rise, 17. Mr. E. Nevies, 262 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Dr. P. P. Newman, 22 Montague Drive, 8. Mr. L. H. Ognall, 48 Kedleston Road, 8. Mr. A. Phillipson, 15 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. J. M. Rosenblum, 7 Grosvenor Park, 7. Mrs. G. Rosenthal, "Beech Lodge," Park Avenue, 8. Mrs. S. Rosenblum, 21 Moorland Drive, 17. Mr. J. Rosenberg, 23 King Lane, 17. Mr. A. Steinberg, 211 Chapeltown Road, 7. Mr. N. Silman, 668 Scott Hall Road, 17. Mrs. E. C. Sterne, 43 Roper Avenue, 8. Mr. S. Segelman, 5 Allerton Grange Close, 17. Dr. H. Shapiro, 395 Harehills Lane, 9. Mrs. I. Silverton, 17 The Quarry, 17. Mr. M. Sacks, 164 Nursery Lane, 17. Mr. R. Silman, 6 Kingswood Crescent, 8. Mr. M. Share, 1 Benthcliffe Lane, 17. Dr. H. Silman, 355 Street Lane, 17. Mr. S. Tapper, 5 Peel Place, Stanningley. Mr. H. Tagger, 6 Oakwell Drive, 8. Mr. L. E. Wigoder, J.P., 1 Crescent Gardens, 17. Mr. J. Wayne, 20 Allerton Avenue, 17. Mr. B. Wattman,

28 Allerton Grange Drive, 17. Mr. A. I. Ziff, 5 Sandmoor Avenue, 17.

Mr. A. Gay, 1 St. Martins Crescent, 7, £2.4.0. Mr. and Mrs. D. Moran, 78 Mexborough Grove, 7, £2.3.3. Dr. G. Godfrey, 8A The Avenue, 17, £2.2.0. A. and H. Supplies (Hardware) Ltd., Cookridge Street, 2, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Cole, 81 Otley Road, 6, £2.0.0.

DUBLIN: Dr. M. L. Abrahamson, 140 Merriion Road, £9.16.0. Mrs. B. Green, 1a Grosvenor Road, £6.0.0. Mr. L. Freedman, 103 Templeogue Road, £5.0.0. Mr. L. Milofsky, 20 Greenmount Road, £4.12.0. Mr. B. Milofsky, 10 Rathdown Drive, £4.10.0. Mr. A. Newman, Balholme, Shrewsbury Road, £4.10.0. Mrs. R. Elliman, 43 Fortfield Road, £4.9.1. Mr. M. B. Noyek, 177 South Circular Road, £4.8.5. Mr. J. Cherrick, 18 York Road, Rathmines, £3.11.3. Mrs. Fabian, Churchill Terrace, Sandymount, £3.5.6. Dr. S. Boland, 43 North Avenue, £3.3.0. Mr. J. Harris, 146 Merriion Road, £3.0.0. Mr. S. Levine, 67 Bushy Park Road, Terenure, £3.0.0. Mr. L. Solomons, 56 Hazelbrook Road, £2.16.0. Mr. A. Josephson, 20 Crannagh Park, £2.15.0. Dr. J. Elliman, 145 Terenure Road, West, £2.12.0. Mr. D. Newmark, Heaton Lodge, Blackrock, £2.12.0. Mr. P. Block, 32 Ashdale Road, £2.6.6. Mr. L. O. Sher, 43 Kimmage Road, £2.6.6. Mr. L. Barron, 21 Templeogue Road, £2.2.0. Mr. N. Mendell, 2 Wadale Park, £2.2.0. Dr. R. Ruben, 47 Merriion Road, £2.2.0. Mr. L. Elliman, 52 Nutley Road, £2.1.0. Mr. K. Ross, 94 Crannagh Road, £2.1.0. Mr. M. Abrahamson, Joyville, Nutley Road, £2.0.0. Mr. N. Bernstein, Maxine, Ballybrack, £2.0.0. Mr. N. Lowey, 14 Wadale Park, £2.0.0. Mrs. T. Prescott, Ramat Gan, Brighton Road, Foxrock, £2.0.0. Mr. J. Ross, 1 Ardagh Road, £2.0.0.

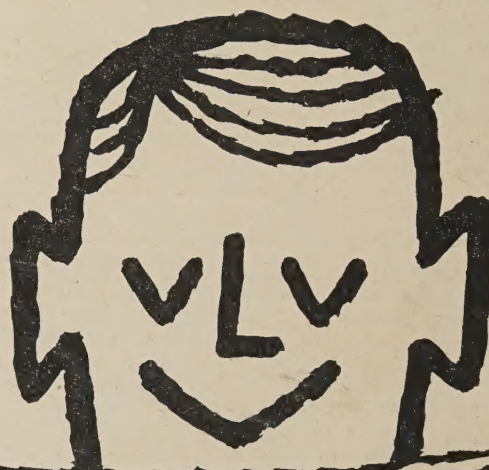
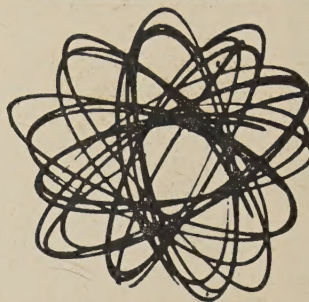
APPEAL IN CHISWICK

T.V. personality Simon Kester and Trevor Chinn, chairman of the national council of Younger J.N.F. Commissions, were guests earlier this month of the Chiswick community at a reception in support of the current J.P.A. campaign.

The occasion, at the Star and Garter Hotel in Kew, was the best effort yet of this small group. A sum of £450 was raised following an appeal by Mr. Chinn, which incorporated a brief examination of the attitude of Israel's younger generation towards world Jewry.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Benmax were the hosts, while the supporting speaker was the Rev. D. Woolfson. An interlude for Israeli films and refreshments provided by the Ladies Guild completed this very full and satisfying evening.

lively
minds
(like yours)
like



THE GUARDIAN

Lively is as lively thinks. In a sense,
Guardian readers are born, not made.
They are equipped from the start
with a hunger for more than the bare
bones of life—a desire to know the
How and the Why as well as the What.
Such lively minds take naturally to the
Guardian, for here is information
transmuted into knowledge, knowledge
given the extra dimensions of wisdom.
Were *you* born a Guardian reader?

